

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1224.—VOL. XXIX.

London, Saturday, February 5, 1859.

STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

M.R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), having resolved to extend his business, begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, RAILWAYS, DOCKS, CANALS, and other securities, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are paid realising 15 to 30 per cent. per annum, with perfect freedom from any kind of risk; whilst speculative (or progressive) shares frequently yield large and immediate profits, whilst bought. Advice given to capitalists by letter, or personally.

Mr. Crofts refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on page 97. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a large scale.

* A List of Forty British Mines now in full payment of dividends, and giving an average of 14 per cent. per annum, may be had of Mr. Crofts on application, and also a prospectus of Wheal Unity Consols.—No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill, London, E.C.

M.R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
MINING SHARE DEALER.

PHENIX MINE.—FOR SALE, ONE OR TWO SHARES
in this valuable mine, paying half-yearly dividends of £25 per share.—For particulars, apply to Mr. J. S. Lane, Mine Broker, 29, Threadneedle-street, City.

JAMES B. BRENCHEY, of 19, TOKENHOUSE YARD,
LONDON, is a BUYER or SELLER in DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, for CASH. Bankers: London and Westminster.

FOR SALE, at nett price, immediate delivery:—

1 Margaret. 25 Kelly Bray, £2 3s. 6d.
5 Kitty (Lelant). 25 Wheal Arthur, 9s.
5 Ding Dong. 50 St. Day, 16s.
5 North Grumbler. 25 Trewetha, 8s.
2 West Caradon. 10 South Carn Bras, £3 1/2s.

MR. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET,
E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, and recommends those marked thus (*) as paying the greatest dividends, and those marked (†) for a rise in market value in a very short time:—

5 Alfred Consols.
100 Drake Walls.
10 Bell and Lamart.
100 Butler and Berlina.
100 Butler and Bassett.
100 Bryntail.
10 Stock Consols.
10 Catherine and Jane.
10 Carn Bras.
14 Carnforth.
25 Date (£1 paid).
1 Dolcoath.
25 Ding Dong.
20 Drake Walls.
1 East Daren.
50 East Providence.
1 East Bassett.
10 East Russell.
75 East Trefusis.
10 East Rosewarne.
10 Great Alfred.
2 Grambler and St. Aub.
50 Great Wheal Vor.
100 Great Hawes.
50 Great Carnon.
5 Great South Tolgas.
All orders promptly attended to. Commission, 1/4 per cent.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 500 per cent., or more.

PETER WATSON, having 16 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value.

A SPECIAL REPORT (WEEKLY) WILL APPEAR IN PETER WATSON'S "MINING CIRCULAR," by his own Agents. ABRIDGED REPORTS will also be given, and important information on the present and future operations and prospects of mines throughout Cornwall and Devon, with advice thereon as to purchase or sale of shares.

Those who desire to have copies regularly sent them will be supplied for an annual subscription of £1 1s., or 6d. per copy.

PETER WATSON,
English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Office,
3, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SHARES FOR POSITIVE SALE:—
25 Kelly Bray.
100 South Caradon Hooper.
50 Molland (an offer).
50 Crowndale (an offer).
170 Lady Bertha.

The prices will be forwarded on application, or offers can be made.

M.G. SHARP BUYS and SELLS, for orders only, STOCKS and SHARES of every description, at the closest prices of the day.

SHAKES WANTED:—
10 Wh. Kitt (Lelant). 100 South Condurrow.
5 Wheal Trelewany. 5 Rosewarne United.
20 South Carn Bras. 5 Wheal Grenville.

Shareholders wishing to sell will please name the lowest price.

CORNISH and DEVON MINE SHARES (well selected) are the BEST PAYING INVESTMENTS. They give 10 to 25 per cent. per annum in dividends, and share frequently advance hundreds per cent. a few months after purchase. Sound advice and reliable information can be obtained personally, or by letter, of HENRY GOULD SHARP, Mine Sharebroker, 32, Fowey, London, E.C.—February 4, 1859.

ROBERT OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 8, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.

Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, forwarded on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

R.D. R. TREDDINICK, MINING ENGINEER, SENDS his SELECTED LIST of SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES (including a copy of a F. of One Guinea).

100 Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Dividends of the Buller and Bassett, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret, South Caradon, and the Devon Great Consols Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mine, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are free from risks, and entail less responsibility than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annual, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—4, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 10, REGENT STREET, S.W., FALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING of MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their office, with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. Brunton and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of their practice is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—

Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, LANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

MONEY MARKET.—BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS,
BANKS, INSURANCE, MINING and RAILWAY SHAREHOLDERS, are specifically informed that EVERY DESCRIPTION of STOCK and SHARES continue to BE BOUGHT and SOLD, either for cash or on account, at the market price of the day, through the medium of the Stock Exchange, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, who have enlarged their premises, thereby enabling every facility for giving the hourly current price of stocks, &c. Country communications have prompt attention, and every information given to parties seeking information. British mining share range from 13 1/2 to 20 per cent. Others of a progressive character, frequently advance in price from 50 to 100 per cent. upon the outlay, a present period offering to capitalists an opportunity which cannot fail to remunerate who invest. Office hours, from Ten till Five o'clock daily.

Bankers: Sir J. W. Lombe, Bart., Foster, and Co.

GEO. E. MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
George Moore will SELL the following SHARES, or any part, to-day, at quoted prices, FREE OF ANY COMMISSION:—

20 Drake Walls, £1 18s. 9d. 50 Vale of Towy, 12s. 3d. 15 Wheal Edward, £2 1/2s.
1 Grumbler, £2 1/2s. 1 West Caradon, 26s. 1 Wh. Margaret, £2 1/2s.
1 Rosewarne Utd., £2 1/2s. 1 West Seton, £2 1/2s.

NON-DIVIDEND.

1 East Bassett, £2 1/2s. 50 Lady Bertha, 18s. 9d. 50 Wheal Adams, 14s. 6d.
1 East Gumm Lake, £2 1/2s. 50 So. Condurrow, 11s. 9d. 5 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s.
25 East Rosewarne, 11s. 9d. 50 South Caradon—Wheal 50 Wheal Unity.
10 East Trefusis, Hooper, 18s. 9d. 25 Tolcarne, 21s.

Grosvenor Moore will sell shares for stock, at a slight advance in price, to any one possessing a name of commercial value.

PURCHASES of undoubted responsibility can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.

In any business that Grosvenor Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

M.R. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

M.R. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER,
11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

J. R. ROBERT PIKE,
MINING AND GENERAL SHARE DEALER,
3, PINNACLE COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IS MINING FOR METALLIC ORES A LEGITIMATE AND PROFITABLE CHANNEL FOR INVESTMENT? OR IS IT NOT? FACTS AND FIGURES.

May be had gratis on application, either personally or by letter.

M.R. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

M.R. JOHN ANTHONY, MINING ENGINEER,
ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY PREPARED.

11, ARUNDEL CRESCENT, PLYMOUTH.

M.R. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN,

AND DISCOUNT OFFICES, PENZANCE.

Established 1845.

Bankers (from 1838)—Moore, Battin, Carne, and Carne.

NOTICE.—MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.'S MINING OFFICES are REMOVED from 12, South Parade, to the CORN EXCHANGE. They beg to inform those who have money to invest that they have SEVERAL VALUABLE LEAD and COPPER MINING SETTS on hand, which they have personally inspected, and can fully recommend. Some of these setts are situated in Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Scotland. Arrangements can be made to work them either by private enterprise or as public companies, under the Joint-Stock Companies Act (Limited), 1866. J. Gledhill and Co. will be glad to afford full information to bona fide parties respecting any of the above setts, and to assist in forming and establishing companies to work them, if after investigation it is thought desirable. They have also SHARES FOR SALE in many of the PROGRESSIVE and DIVIDEND MINES.

M.R. REGINALD HORLEY, SWORN STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MINING SHARES on commission. The present high price of metals will greatly increase the amount of dividends in the best class of mining shares.

Amongst those desirable for investment are the following:—South Caradon, West Caradon, Big-Basset, Wheal Bassett, South Frances, West Wheal Seton, Carn Bras, Par Consols, United Mines, Wheal Charlotte, Great South Tregony, Providence, Boscombe, Wheal Margaret, Wheal Kitty (Lelant), Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), Wheal Trelewany, Wheal Mary Ann, North Diggash, Keily Bray, St. Ives Consols, Rosewarne United, St. Day United, Wheal Unity.

Apply to W. MICHELL, 3, Austinfriars, London, E.C.—February 4, 1859.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE, FOR IMMEDIATE CASH:—

60 St. Sheba, £2 1/2s. 3d. 100 Catherine & Jane, 18s. 9d. 5 Alfred Consols, £2 1/2s.
10 Great Alfred, £2 1/2s. 50 Bryntail, £2 1/2s.
10 East Russell, £2 1/2s. 20 Tolcarne, £2 1/2s.
50 St. Day United, 16s. 6d. 50 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s.
50 Wheal Unity, 17s. 6d. 50 Wheal Bassett, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Arthur, 16s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.
10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s.
10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.
10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.
10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.
10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

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10 Wheal Trelewis, £2 1/2s. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Unity, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

10 Wheal Bassett, 26s. 6d. 5 Wheal Frances, £2 1/2s.

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FEB. 5, 1859.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY. —MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Fiddle Pat. Double Thread. King's Pat.	Lily Pat.
12 Table Forks, best quality..... £1 16 0 .. £2 14 0 .. £2 3 0 0 .. £2 3 12 0	
12 Table Spoons, best quality..... 1 16 0 .. 2 14 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 3 12 0	
12 Dessert Forks, best quality..... 1 7 0 .. 2 0 0 .. 2 4 0 .. 2 14 0	
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality..... 1 7 0 .. 2 0 0 .. 2 4 0 .. 2 14 0	
12 Tea Spoons, best quality..... 0 16 0 .. 1 4 0 .. 1 7 0 .. 1 16 0	
2 Saucers, best quality..... 0 8 0 .. 1 0 0 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 13 0	
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality..... 0 7 0 .. 0 10 0 .. 0 12 0 .. 0 14 0	
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best quality..... 0 6 8 .. 0 10 0 .. 0 12 0 .. 0 14 0	
1 Mustard Spoon, best quality..... 0 1 8 .. 0 2 5 .. 0 3 0 .. 0 3 5	
1 Pair Sugar Tong, best quality..... 0 3 6 .. 0 5 0 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 7 0	
1 Pair Fish Carvers, best quality..... 1 0 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 1 14 0 .. 1 18 0	
1 Butter Knife, best quality..... 0 3 0 .. 0 5 0 .. 0 6 0 .. 0 7 0	
1 Soup Ladle, best quality..... 0 12 0 .. 0 16 0 .. 0 17 0 .. 1 0 0	
6 Egg Spoons (gilt), best quality..... 0 10 0 .. 0 15 0 .. 0 18 0 .. 1 1 0	
Complete Service £10 10 .. £15 16 6 .. £17 13 6 .. £21 4 6	

Any article can be had separately at the same prices.

One Set of Four Corner Dishes (forming eight dishes), £5 8s.; One Set of Four Dish Covers (one 20 in., one 18 in., and two 14 in.), £10 10s.; Crust Frame (four glass), 24s.; Full Size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with plates attached, sent per post on receipt of 12 stamps. Ord. qual. Medium qual. Best qual.

Two dozen Full Size Table Knives, Ivory Handles .. £2 4 0 .. £2 6 0 .. £2 12 0

1½ dozen Full Size Cheese ditto .. 1 4 0 .. 1 14 0 .. 2 11 0

One Pair Regular Meat Carvers .. 0 7 6 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 15 6

One Pair Extra Small ditto .. 0 8 6 .. 0 12 0 .. 0 16 6

One Pair Poultry Carvers .. 0 7 6 .. 0 11 0 .. 0 15 6

One Steel for Sharpening .. 0 3 0 .. 0 4 0 .. 0 6 0

Complete Service .. £4 16 0 .. £6 18 6 .. £9 16 6

Messrs. MAPPIN's table knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London.

Manufacturers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

(See illustration)

Published on January 1, price 6d. per copy, or 6s. annually—No. III of

THE MINING REVIEW, AND MONTHLY COMMERCIAL RECORD.

The chief object of this publication will be to furnish shareholders, capitalists, and the public with reliable information relating to Mining, Railway, and other Commercial Securities, together with statistics and general observations of utility to investors.

No. 2 will contain:—

List of Dividends Paid by Cornish and Devon Mines during the past 12 years.

Weekly Review of Business Transacted in Cornwall during the month.

Daily Record of the Share Transactions in the best Dividend and Progressive Mines.

Leading Articles on Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise and the Cost-book System.

Compendium, giving a detailed description of the Bassett, South Frances, Old Tolzus United, South Buller and West Peninsular, Buller and Bassett United, West Grenville Basset, and North Down Mines.

Monthly Commercial Record.

Prices Railway Stock.

Sales of Copper and other ores, with a mass of valuable data and useful information.

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INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.

Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT,

Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, F.G.S., F.R.S.

Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post, 4s.

Mr. MURCHISON also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c.; price 1s. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his offices, No. 117, Bishopsgate-street, Within, London, where copies of the above publications can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments.—*Mining Journal*.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—*Observer*.

A valuable little book.—*Globe*.

A valuable guide to investors.—*Herald*.

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed in a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines.—*Morning Herald*.

Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison.—*Leeds Times*.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—*Derby Telegraph*.

To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance.—*Welsman*.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is, in truth, an excellent guide.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide.—*Worwick Advertiser*.

It is full of carefully compiled and reliable information relative to all the known mines in the United Kingdom.—*Sheffield Free Press*.

Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work.—*Mormouth Beacon*.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book.—*North Wales Chronicle*.

A very valuable book.—*Cornwall Gazette*.

All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work.

We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found.—*Plymouth Herald*.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital.—*Poole Herald*.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British Mines are concerned.—*Bath Express*.

Is deserving the attention of every one who seeks profitable investment of his capital.—*Brighton Examiner*.

This is really a practical work for the capitalist.—*Stockport Advertiser*.

NOTICE TO RAILWAY AND STEAM-BOAT TRAVELLERS,

ANDERTON'S HOTEL, 162, 164, 165, FLEET-STREET. BREAKFAST, with joint, 1s. 6d. BEDS, 10s. 6d. per week. DINNERS from Twelve to eight o'clock; joint and vegetable, 1s. 6d.; with soup or fish, 2s. TURTLE SOUP AND VENISON DAILY. TABLE D'HÔTE at Half-past one and Half-past five, at Two Shillings each. A night porter in attendance.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

Five Thousand Copies of a Medical Book for Gratuitous Circulation.

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., having been EFFECTUALLY CURED of a NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, and DIMNESS OF SIGHT resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a medical work by a physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps, to pre-pay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required.

Address, G. THOMAS, Esq., Craven House, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD.—INSTANT RESTORATION OF HEARING GUARANTEED and EXPERIENCED by one consultation, without operation or instruments. Dr. WATTERS, the Consulting Resident Surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear and Eye, 32, Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, London, pledges himself to CURE DEAFNESS of 40 or 50 years by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The dispensary monthly reports show the daily cures, without failure. A book has been published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing five postage stamps.

Hours of consultation, Eleven till Four every day.

ON MEDICAL GALVANISM IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, &c.

Just published, price 1s., post free, 13 stamps.

SELF-PRESERVATION : A Medical Treatise on NERVOUS DEBILITY and FUNCTIONAL WEAKNESS, more particularly in reference to the INFIRMITIES and DISORDERS of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, tracing these distressing afflictions to causes which vitiate the very fountains of life, and prematurely destroy the vigour of manhood. With practical observations on the care of these diseases, and on the extraordinary restorative power of LOCAL GALVANISM in Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, and Sterility, in which cases it is applied without pain or danger, and is frequently successful without the aid of medicine.

By SAMUEL LA'MERT, M.D., 37, BEDFORD-SQUARE.

Registered Licentiate of the London Society of Apothecaries, Doctor of Medicine of the University of Erlangen, &c.

As the new Medical Bill provides that none but registered practitioners shall assume any medical title, those who are legally qualified can readily be distinguished, a point of great importance in cases where strength, confidence, and skill are equally requisite.

Published and sold by Allen, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; Mann, 39, Cornhill; Horne, 19, Leaden-lane; or from the Author, who may be consulted daily, from Eleven till Two, and from Six till Eight, at his residence, 37, Bedford-square, London.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—HAPPINESS.—Without health no human being can be happy; visit the gayest and most fortunate on earth only with sleepless nights, &—order any single organ of the body, and you will presently see it gradually vanish. A disordered stomach, torpid liver, is too frequently the origin of our most melancholy thoughts, which nothing rectifies so soon as these digestive pills. Headache, bile, and dimness of sight disappear before their potent sway, which gradually expels all impurities from the system, giving the mind serenity, and the body ease. Debilitated constitutions regain their strength and vigour under a course of these pills, which never fail in causing all functions to work in perfect harmony, from which man's happiness results.

Now, Sir, I have shown that the very foundation of your correspondent's letter is incorrect, and that his statements and figures are equally inaccurate. He signs himself

"Profit and Loss," but true to the motto with which he started, he gives only one side of the account, and that made up of assumptions. He says that if 40 shares had been purchased (that is one in each of these 40 mines) and held till now, the loss would be 95%.

Making the above corrections this sum would be much reduced, and if the matter were gone into I believe it would be found that since 1854 the shares would in the aggregate have realised a large profit, to a small extent, the omissions of your correspondent.

I find the author of the work alluded to, in his second edition (published at the begin-

Original Correspondence.

"WHO INVENTED THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE?"

SIR,—I read with interest your observations on this subject in last week's Journal, and suppose that any added information will not be unacceptable.

The visitors to the Exhibition in 1851 will remember the Model of the Locomotive Engine of 1785, invented by no less a person than JAMES WATT. A locomotive of this form was made to run on common roads in Cornwall in 1785 and 1786.

So much for invention. Whether or not this detracts from George Stephenson's laurels, let others judge. G. C. GREENWELL.

Radstock, Jan. 29.

IMPROVED MODE OF VENTILATING COAL MINES.

SIR,—I have registered an improved mode of ventilating coal and other mines without the aid of the furnace, by the application of atmospheric air, heated on the surface to a high temperature, and forced into any part of the upcast pit or shaft, thereby producing rarefaction more effectual, and without any danger of igniting the gas emerging from the workings.

There are numerous objections to the use of the furnace, not as a rarefier, but from the danger attendant on the application of its powers by the use of fire and flame. For instance, igniting the highly-charged return air, frequently setting the coal on fire, of no use after an explosion takes place to clear out the after-damp, which proves more fatal in numbers than the former; inattention to its wants during the night, thus allowing the ventilation to partially cease; its great cost of maintenance, and the inconsistency of compelling all hands below to use safety-lamps, at the same time upholding a large naked light (*alias* the furnace) at the most dangerous point in the workings.

My invention has superior advantages from its unlimited power, safe application under all circumstances, and economy in its use, rendering it only to be fully known for general adoption. I shall be happy to give terms and particulars to any enquiry made, and sincerely obliged by the insertion of this in your next valuable Journal.

ROBERT LANCASTER,
Orrell, near Wigan, Feb. 2.

Mining Engineer and Viewer.

THE SOUTH EUROPE MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—By your last week's Journal I find that advices have just arrived from Spain, which state that the vein of ore recently discovered at the company's mines of Monte Romero is 6 inches thick, and is being worked upon. As, however, the thickness of this vein agrees with that of one previously announced as containing some copper, I presume they are one and the same. Now, Sir, this announcement, though important as showing that the operations are being carried on in a mineralised country, also satisfies me that the announced vein is not one of the *deposits* of the magnitude and wealth of which the company's report in your Journal has informed us. I think I can make this plain by a few observations.

In the first place, I would observe that mineral veins containing ore are, as a general rule, more or less parallel to the general line of elevation caused by the upheaval of the porphyritic or granitic ridges of their districts; or, to express my meaning in more scientific language, I would state that metallic veins usually occur parallel, and contiguous to, the neighbouring axes of disturbance, and at points which exhibit proofs of the action of fire. Now, the principal, if not the only, axis of disturbance in the Rio Tinto district is from west to east, as a glance at the mountain ranges of that part of Spain will satisfactorily prove. I may observe in passing that the axis of disturbance in Cornwall is also from west to east, or nearly so, and thus the bearing of the richest mineral veins of that country have a like direction.

In the second place I beg to state that I have an impression, which I believe is a correct one, that the adit under Monte Romero is east and west, and if so, is parallel to the *deposit*, for it was whilst widening such adit that the announced vein was cut.

Now, having cut the vein

THE MINING JOURNAL.

a private mine, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, and that there were no shares to make it a matter of notoriety. When we consider the value of the copper and lead ores, and the fact that the lodes can be driven at and under 50s. per fathom, it is difficult to imagine the price at which the shares in the Ribden Mine would now stand in the market, if the mine had been situate in Devon or Cornwall. As it is, the shares are all in the hands of those resident in the immediate locality, and no shares have ever appeared in the London market. A certain number of small shareholders, tempted by a premium of 5s., have sold the shares allotted to them, but even these have been at once bought up by gentlemen who were already strong holders. I think it only just to those connected with the mine that these facts should be made known through the columns of your Journal.—Feb. 1.

A SHAREHOLDER.

LADY BERTHA MINE.

Sir.—Whatever may be the views entertained as to the correctness of my report, I think it will be admitted by the whole of your readers that Capt. Methereill cannot be right in charging me with "evading the question," seeing that on every occasion I have firmly upheld my opinion of the real appearance of the mine at the time of my inspection. In the Journal of last week Capt. Methereill has published a statement, purporting to be an account of the ore raised from different points of operation, so as to show how the last sampling was made up; but a very simple calculation will prove that if the 30. fathom level west and the winze had, as stated, produced 55 tons of ore of the high price named, this quantity, with the tributaries' ore, and the ore from the stopes, would have realised at least 1000. more than the sale actually amounted to. It will be observed that the ore from the 30. fathom level west is valued at prices varying from 13s. 6s. 8d. to 10s., and that from the winze from 8s. to 6s. 8s. per ton; and yet with 55 tons of this valuable ore it happens that the sale did not average 5s. per ton.

My valuation of the levels, &c., being represented as too low, I am asked how the sampling could be raised? When I inspected the mine I was informed that upwards of 70 tons had been sent to quays; and as I found that nearly the whole of the productive parts of the back of the 20. fathom level had been worked away, and that the stopes (which had been reported worth 50s. per fm.) were also nearly done, I conclude that a large proportion of the sampling must have come from these points, and that the remainder was made up from the levels, pitches, and winze. It is singular, however, that Capt. Methereill should make this enquiry, as, supposing that the tutwork bargains had entirely failed during these two months, the sampling ought to have been raised without the least difficulty from the ore ground stated by him to be in reserve as far back as Nov. 10. Capt. Methereill's report of that date states that "the reserves in and through-out the mine may be computed at about 720 tons of ore, of the estimated value of 4000.", with every prospect of speedily adding thereto, as no ore ground west of Carter's winze is taken into the account, and which may be reckoned of equal value to the estimate made east of the said winze." If this were a correct estimate, these reserves, calculated to amount to 8000., with the valuable discoveries reported to have been made within the last two months, should have produced in nine weeks a sampling of 103 tons, without the necessity of lengthening the winze to 14 ft., in order to make up the quantity.

In conclusion, I may perhaps be allowed to express a hope that such Capt. Methereill enter further into this subject, he will endeavour to meet my statements in a fair and straightforward manner, and that he will modify somewhat the very peculiar tone which has throughout characterised his former letters.

Devon Great Consols, Feb. 2.

LADY BERTHA.

Sir.—Capt. Methereill, "having a duty to perform," sent you an extraordinary letter last week, in which, if I mistake not, he answers the question, "who is right?" by showing that he is wrong. He says the 41 has averaged about 2 tons per fathom (which I presume he means here 6 feet), having at one time been as high as 4 tons. Capt. Thos. Richards said there was not sufficient ore there to pay for driving or stopping, while Capt. Methereill says that the lode will produce stones of ore, but nothing to value, a hard, poor lode, as far as driven on." Capt. Methereill says that Carter's winze "will not average more than 10 feet long, from brace to bottom." Capt. T. Richards says it is 9 to 10 feet for the first 8 fathoms, and 14 feet for the next 1½ fathoms." Capt. Godden says "it will average 11 ft. long from top to bottom."

Capt. Methereill says that the value of this winze "will average the sinking, 10 tons per fathom." A fathom being 6 feet, this can only mean that the lode is worth 10 tons for every 6 feet in length and depth. Such is the natural conclusion, otherwise an agent would make a lode appear worth what he likes per fathom, by carrying his winze in accordance. But Capt. T. Richards says the lode is worth only 3 tons per fathom for the first 8 fathoms (or 5 tons for the length of the winze, 9 to 10 fathoms), and then 6 tons per fathom for 1½ fathoms. Captain Godden says that an average of 5 tons for the length (11 feet he calls it) "is quite high enough," which would give an average of between 3 and 4 tons per fathom as the value of the winze.

Capt. Godden says, "I agree generally with Capt. Thomas Richards' report; but, as to our reserves, I do not know where he reckons from to have so much." Capt. Methereill says there have been twelve "calculating agents" from the immediate neighbourhood inspecting the mine, all of whom concur in his reports." It is a great pity that these valuable documents are not allowed to be published in reply to those on the other side. The shareholders would then have an opportunity of making their calculations, as to "who is right?"—Feb. 4.

MINING IN THE HALKIN MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Sir.—Having been practically connected with mining in the neighbourhood of Mold and Holywell, it has been with deep regret that I have noticed the publication of scathing articles upon Welsh mining, particularly, and, I think the following facts will remove all erroneous impressions upon the subject.—The Mount Pleasant Mine, between two and three miles from the town of Mold, is yielding about 1000. per month clear profit to the shareholders (of whom there are about a dozen). This mine is situated on the top of a hill, has been productive for nearly twelve months, and is improving as they descend. There is another new adventure on the hill, about half way up, the object of the adventurers being to catch the Mount Pleasant north and south lode, which they will undoubtedly accomplish as their works progress. Then there is the Mold Mine, at the foot of the hill, with ample materials, and a splendid steam-engine and plant. This, from its geological position, is the most promising of the whole, and must ultimately benefit from the above discovery, inasmuch as the fruitful lode in the Mount Pleasant runs direct north and south through their ground, independent of which the well known Gwern-y-Mynydd lodes traverse the sett, and, driving east of the engine-shaft, they have a course of ore worth nearly 5 tons per fm., and improving as they go down. I am convinced, from my knowledge of the locality, that this course of ore will continue to increase as they go deeper, and amply repay the shareholders. They have set some favourable tribute bargains, and have about 15 tons of ore on hand; and my opinion is that success is certain in the Mold Mine, more especially when I consider the very many good mines in the neighbourhood, one of which has paid 12,000. per annum for at least 40 years, and still continues to do so. I cannot see why reports of our Welsh mines should not be published in the same way as the Cornish mine reports are, and I am sure it would have the advantage of letting the world know something of our mineral wealth.—Feb. 1.

EDWARD JONES.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir.—Your Journal of Jan. 22 has informed the shareholders in this company of damage done to their property to the extent of between 30000., and 40000., and which the directors seem studiously to have concealed from the proprietors at their annual meeting on Jan. 12. The lawless attack, which the correspondent of the colonial *Mining Journal* relates at full length, must have been known to the directors when they met the proprietors on the 12th, for it is described as having taken place on Oct. 17, and the directors give us (in the postscript to their report) extracts from a letter of Mr. Bland's dated Melbourne, Nov. 13. Now, Sir, I will ask my brother shareholders what confidence can we feel in our directors when they withhold such an important piece of information as you have given us? How do we know but that valuable intelligence of an opposite character may not have been, and will not be, in like manner concealed from the proprietors at large; and what guarantee do we possess for the faithful accounts of ours and expenditure?

An attempt to conceal important information should be met, in my opinion, by a strong and united expression of the opinion of the shareholders, whose interest should also lead them to interfere, with a strong hand, on another matter connected with their property. I allude to the fact that Mr. Bland, the resident director at Melbourne, has received instructions from the board in London "to remit home 10,000. per annum for dividends, and to keep the remainder in the colony to increase our interest there." Mr. Bland (as the report goes on to say) is prepared to act on this suggestion (of course he is), and that with respect to further mining operations, he had one or two in view. Surely, Mr. Editor, when Mr. Bland has already been allowed to squander thousands of pounds of the capital of the company in unprofitable and injudicious mining adventures, it is too great a stretch of credulity to trust him again to select mineral ground, for which duty he has shown himself so utterly incompetent. The various claims on which he has operated, at—the Ovens, Black Hill, Creswick, not less than nine or ten places, have in every instance proved to be failures; and we can now see why, with an available balance of 10,700. in hand, a dividend was proposed by the directors, which only called for 4875. of this money to pay it. The secret of the onslaught was known to them and concealed, and the pocket of the proprietors must be still further taxed to pay for Mr. Bland's mining experiments; at least, it would appear. Let there be united vigorous action for their own interests among the shareholders; if they let secure a valuable property, and recover their previous losses; and this I believe may be done by abridging exertion.

ONE AND ALL.

QUARTZ REDUCTION MINING COMPANY.

Sir.—I shall be obliged by the insertion of the following extract from the *Nevada National* of Dec. 4, 1858, only to hand this day. Being received since their annual meeting on Wednesday, it may prove interesting to the shareholders in general, and induce them to come to the rescue, and, before it becomes too late, save their valuable property from going into other hands, when now it is in a more favourable position than it has ever been, and in all probability would by a small subscription, say 2s. per share, produce 50000., and so pay off all outstandings, and leave a handsome balance in hand, in 12 months time, to be good, if not better, than the Port Phillip has turned out to be.—

MINING PREMIUMS.

The *Marysville Express*, of Nov. 27, 1858, contains the following list of Mining Premiums awarded by the State Agricultural Society for 1858:—

1st Premium—Gold Hill Mill, Nevada Co.; 2d Premium—Gold Bluff Mill, Sierra Co.

SHAFT MINING.

1st Premium—Alto Shaft Company, Nevada Co.

HYDRAULIC MINING.

1st Premium—Dead Man's Claim, North San Juan, Nevada Co.

2d Premium—Wyoming Claim, Nevada Co.

From the above, it appears the Grass Valley carries off the first premium for both shaft and quartz mining.

The Gold Hill mill, under the charge of Mr. Attwood, has long been considered one of the most complete and best regulated mills in the State. This mill has never been in a more flourishing and prosperous condition than at the present time. Besides being the best, it is also one of the most extensive mills in the State, and is now running its whole force night and day. In addition to the premium above alluded to, Mr. Attwood received a silver medal for producing the best amalgamator, exhibited at the fair. This amalgamator was the invention of Mr. Attwood himself, and he has generously determined not to apply for any patent, but freely offers the fruits of his genius and experience for the good of the public. This amalgamator is now used in nearly all the mills in this place. The decision of the award to Alto shaft No. 2, as well as that to the Gold Hill mill, was made upon careful personal examination by the agents of the society, who at the time of their visit unhesitatingly pronounced it decidedly the best specimen of shaft mining which they had seen up to that time. Their final award is evidence that no better was found in their subsequent examination.

If the shareholders could be induced to come to the rescue for the third and last time, the company might now be placed on a firmer footing than it has ever been before.

Feb. 1.

ONE WHO WOULD SUBSCRIBE FOR THE THIRD AND LAST TIME.

IS MINING ALTOGETHER UNCERTAIN?

At the end of December, Mr. J. Y. Watson stated in his "Progress of Mining," published in the *Mining Journal*, that he had made out a list of mines,—dividend, progressive, and speculative,—from which twelve to fifteen might be selected so as to give good profits during the year 1859. From this list a selection was given to all who applied for it, and to many clients the whole list was shown. In one month only the result has been so satisfactory that we now publish the list, showing the prices the last week in December, and the price reached in January. Of course the profits are not what we look for in the twelve months, and it is hardly fair to judge of the speculative list in one month, before any of the points expected have come off; but we give the list entire, to show that calculations can sometimes be made so as to ensure profits in mining:—

	DIVIDEND LIST.	December.	January.
West Seton	£2000	£235	
Gambier and St. Asbyne	160	190	
Basset	210	225	
Mary Ann	45	49	
Trelawny	30	35	
Margaret	63	75	
Providence	63	69	
Herdibot	7	9	
Total	£2678	£297	

From this list, it will be seen that a purchase of one share in each mine at the end of December cost 87s., and in one month would yield a profit of 11s., exclusive of dividends, which have been 3s. on Gambier, and 2s. on Trelawny.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

	December.	January.
East Bassett	£170 0 0	£205 0 0
Rosewarne	25 0 0	75 0 0
Condurrow	60 0 0	80 0 0
United	120 0 0	140 0 0
Old Tolgus	20 0 0	30 0 0
Bryntail	10 10 0	10 10 0
Kitty (St. Agnes)	3 15 0	4 0 0
North Russell	2 10 0	2 15 0
Pendeen	4 0 0	5 0 0
Tambs Consols	1 0 0	1 0 0
East Carn Brea	6 0 0	6 0 0
North Grambler	1 0 0	5 0 0
East Treffus	2 10 0	6 5 0
North Deloach	5 10 0	6 0 0
North Downs	2 12 6	3 15 0
Trevoclo	15 0 0	15 0 0
Rosewarne and Herland	9 0	11 0 0
West Burm	60 0 0	60 0 0
Marke Valley	2 10 0	2 10 0
Copper Hill	90 0 0	100 0 0
Totals	£608 5 0	£776 6 0

One share in each of the above cost in Dec. 60s. 5s., and in one month yielded a profit of 16s. 1s.

SPECULATIVE MINES.

	December.	January.
Penhalls	£1 0 0	£1 0 0
Grenville	1 7 0	1 10 0
Tolcarne	0 14 0	0 19 0
South Cardon Wheel Hooper	0 12 0	0 17 6
Wheal Crobar	1 0 0	0 17 6
Great Trevedre	0 10 0	0 15 0
Rosewall Hill and Ransome	2 10 0	2 10 0
East Caradon	0 15 0	1 0 0
East Gunnis Lake	1 5 0	1 10 0
West Pen Consols	0 15 0	0 16 0
Wheal Hender	1 0 0	1 0 0
Redmorn	0 4 0	0 5 0
Totals	£263,476	£46,500

As we said before, it is hardly fair to judge of the speculative list in so short a time as one month, but we think six months will show a great change in it.—Watson and Cull's *Mining Circular*.

MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR 1858.

whether they would not have been discarded by the public as improbabilities that could not be realised. Dr. Watson commenced his inspection by clipping off pieces of the rocks on the surface, and upon coming to the shaft he minutely tested the stones which had been brought up. "In a little time," he said, "you ought to have a rich mine here;" and immediately breaking a stone containing oxide of copper added, "and I am sure you'll have it." He then descended into the mine, and remained underground nearly three hours. On his return he stated, "I never inspected a mine where the indications were so promising, or the appearances were so good." Alluding to a piece of rich ore, weighing 115 lbs., he said—"You cannot have ore like that without having much of a similar quality, and if you can get such ore in quantities (and I have no reason to doubt but you will) you will be the richest mine in England." Upon it being remarked that it was considered our ore was essentially the same as the Ecton copper, he observed, "It is similar to Ecton, but much superior in quality." Upon examining a large piece of beautiful ore, the doctor observed, "That is worth in its present state from 50/- to 60/- per ton." A lode of lead, of very rich quality, had been recently and quite unexpectedly cut. Dr. Watson's attention being directed to it, he observed, "That ore is worth from 14/- to 15/- per ton, and you will very shortly be able to get several thousand pounds worth of lead, and you will frequently meet with it in large bunches." I have been very anxious to present to the shareholders the result of several assays of the copper and lead ore, and am glad to be able to state that the percentage is remarkably good. Two samples of lead have been assayed—one from the recently discovered lode, and the other from the lode at Gilbert's shaft; the quality of each is the same, producing the exceedingly satisfactory return of 75 per cent. The sample of copper from Gilbert's lode, which I got assayed by a first-class man in Birmingham, produced rather more than 32½ per cent. I have not had the return from the sample sent from Inglesby's lode, but I am assured the yield will be about 27 per cent. In what I have stated I have aimed to give you the sober truth, and I think I may safely congratulate the shareholders on the bright prospects that are opening out upon us, and that we shall act wisely in not hastily parting with our shares, believing, as I sincerely do, that we have a property of great intrinsic value, and that we shall be able very shortly to produce to you very valuable results. Mr. Weston concluded by moving that a report of the meeting be sent to the *Staffordshire Advertiser* and the *Mining Journal*, and a copy of one of the papers be sent to each shareholder.

In reply to a question, Captain Nisbett said that returns of copper might have been made already, but he was not willing to begin until he could compute; and to do so it was necessary to complete the engine and certain underground works.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the business of the meeting was now concluded, and having vacated the chair, Mr. H. M. Wood rose and said, he had had the pleasure on a former occasion of moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and in doing so on the present occasion he would beg to join with it a vote of thanks to the directors generally for the energy, practical economy, and good judgment displayed by them in conducting the affairs of the company. Much had been done in little time, and he could congratulate the shareholders on the completion of the engine, by which they were soon to have copper ore in considerable quantities brought to the surface and to market.

Major FITZGERALD said that he had visited the mine, and was much struck with the directness with which everything seemed to bear on the object to be attained—the development of the mine. Nothing was out of place or superfluous, but was both necessary and adequate: he begged cordially to second the motion.—Carried unanimously.

The meeting then separated.

WEST PAR CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Bishopsgate-street Within, on Wednesday, Mr. Murchison in the chair.

Mr. Murchison (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed—

Ore sold (copper)	£ 116 18 2
Ditto (tin)	1396 1 9 = £1512 14 11
Sept., Oct., and Nov. costs	£1244 4 4
Dues on ore	100 16 6
Stationery and printing	3 15 9
Secretary and sundries	25 15 7
Advertising	2 7 11 = 1377 0 1
Balance (profit)	£ 135 14 10

The balance of liabilities over assets was £641. Since last meeting the liabilities had been decreased 200/- without a call.

Mr. HARRISON stated that subsequent to auditing the accounts at last meeting all bill for 174/- had come in.—The report was then read, as follows:—

Feb. 1.—The following is my report for the general meeting:—You will observe from the longitudinal section sent you that we have communicated the 65 with No. 2 shaft, and extended a few fathoms beyond it. We have now perfect ventilation, and are pushing on this level as fast as possible towards the ore ground; we calculate several fathoms to drive to reach the point where the tin and copper came in the 45. The lode at present in the 65 is unproductive, and ground slow for opening out. In the 55, east of Daukes' shaft, we have the last 12 fathoms driving, and are passing through a large lode varying from 20/- to 12/- per fm. for tin and copper. We have communicated this level with a wind sunk from the 45, and propose extending a cross-cut from that point to intersect the north lode, which is a very desirable object. We have not extended the 45 during the last two months, as that party of men have been sinking the winze towards the 55; the last 10 fms. driving the 45 has been unproductive for tin or copper. The stopes are driving tinstaff sufficient to supply the 14 heads of stamp; the tin bills will show you the proceeds. We can sample a parcel of copper ore in a month or two. Since the last general meeting we have fixed our winding from the engine to Daukes' shaft, which is in perfect order, not only for winding, but in the exact position for going deep in the midst of the ore ground after a communication with the 65. The engine, pumpwork, stumps, and dressing-rooms are in complete order. We have much work to do to open out the mine extensively, which will require time, but from present prospects the return will do the work without pulling hand from the shareholders' pockets, and when this mine is well laid open we have every reason to expect such remunerative results as our next-door neighbours' (Par Consols)—profitable and durable.—J. WEBB.

Capt. WEBB, in answer to a question, stated that the resources of the mine would pay for its development. It would take 12 months before they could begin to sink Daukes' shaft below the 65, during which time they would, he thought, be able to pay costs and make profits. During the past three months the returns had been equal to the labour cost and the merchants' bills. He thought there was no reason to apprehend any failing off during the next three months.

The SECRETARY stated that it was thought their monthly cost would be reduced from 400/- to 350/-.

Capt. WEBB, in answer to a question, stated that he would provide for the cost out of the returns.

After some further conversation, the report and accounts were unanimously passed.

The CHAIRMAN, who is largely interested in the mine, expressed his gratification at the rapid progress their mine had made, and believed it would go on still opening out much more rapidly than it had hitherto done, yielding profits equal to any mine in the neighbourhood.

Capt. WEBB thought that, as they must of necessity sink the engine-shaft, the costs would not be materially lessened during the next three months, but there was no doubt a more favourable balance would be shown at their next meeting.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that, as Capt. Webb had so rapidly brought their mine from being unproductive into at least a somewhat remunerative condition, if not into a dividend-paying state, the thanks of that meeting be accorded to him for his exertions. It was then put from the chair, seconded by Mr. Davis, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be given to Capt. Webb, to which compliment he responded in a few appropriate remarks.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

EAST ROSEWARNE MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, 27, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. Rowlands in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The statement of accounts and reports, from which the following is condensed, were then submitted:—

Balance last audit	£ 79 15 7
Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept. 238 2 4	
Ditto October	229 15 10
Ditto November	245 15 5 = £793 9 2
Calls received	£625 0 0
Tin ore sold	15 9 5
Silver ore sold	18 15 10
Copper ore sold	96 14 10 = 756 0 1

Leaving debit balance

£ 37 9 1

Jas. 7.—In the 22 fm. level, driving east of Hallett's shaft, the lode in the end, which is 11 fms. east of the shaft, is 8 in. wide, producing stones of copper ore; this lode through out the length of the 22 fm. level, from the cross-cut from the engine-shaft to the present end, contains a little good copper ore, which is being worked by eight men, at 12s. and 12s. 4d. in 17. The bottom stands nearly entire, and cannot be worked to advantage before it is drained by the cutting of the lode in the 45 cross-cut from engine-shaft, which is now about 9 fms. short of the lode—two months' work to cut it. The elvan course which passed through the engine-shaft about the 22 fm. level is not yet cut in the 45 cross-cut, although it is driven 11 fms.; the elvan is, doubtless, by the greater underlier than was expected, further north still. The north lode above described will probably fall in with the elvan about the 45, not far from where the cross-cut will reach the lode, in which position I should expect the lode to present itself under the most favourable aspect. In the 22 fm. level, 7 fms. east of Hallett's shaft, two branches, 2 to 3 ft. asunder, were intersected, running at nearly right angles with the copper lode, the bearing of the branches being 5 deg. west of north, and nearly perpendicular, the width varying from 2 to 6 in. each. Near the copper lode, and within 3 ft. of each side of it, some native silver and arsenical silver ore is found, of the same kind as was raised in Doloeath Mine many years ago. At present the 22 fm. level is driving north, now over 6 ft. from the copper lode, and four men rising over the level about 9 ft. in length, partly on each side of the copper lode. The end at present is not of much value. The rise in the eastern branch, 4 in. wide, contains good arsenical silver ore for 6 ft. of the length; near the copper lode scarcely any native silver is seen at present, but I think it probable that more will be found, especially by rising and sinking near the copper lode; and it may be further north, near to the north part of the north lode, which from the direction westward is probably some 6 or 8 fms. distant. It is difficult to value without a number of assays the ore and silver raised from the ground already explored, which is about 3½ fms. I would not, however, risk the sale of the whole (partly on the mine and partly sent to the office in London) for less than 200/-, equal to about 60/- per fm. This is only a notion formed from washing on a shovel a portion of the dressed ore and native silver, and from the captain's statement of the quality of several samples sent to London.

The further exploration of this silver course, and that of the north copper lode, from the 22 to the 45 fm. level, over and about the elvan course, are objects of interest, worthy of the company's most energetic action to prove the value of those two points especially.—CHARLES THOMAS.

Jas. 29.—The 45 cross-cut is driven north from the engine-shaft 15 fathoms 2 ft. towards the south lode, north of the said shaft, and from the underlier of the lode we have driven on in the 22, we have about 5 fms. 2 ft. more to drive. The ground in the cross-cut is a good looking killas, but at present we see no appearance of the elvan course, which seems to underlie very fast north. In the 22, east of Hallett's, on the same lode, the lode is 10 to 12 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore. This level is being driven on east of Mathew's cross-cut 45 fathoms; the whole length of driving is in ore ground; the lode from 6 in. to 1½ in. wide for the whole length west in the bottom of the level; 40 fathoms east of cross-cut the ground is being wrought on tribute, and for 6 fms. above some of the ground still worth taking from. At Hallett's shaft east no ground is working east of the counter on which we have risen the silver ore. We have driven north on the counter about 5½ fathoms; the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, yielding silver

ore, muriac, and stones of copper. This level is driving towards the north lode on the counter; that lode yielded copper ore formerly in the 12, east of King's, which from the lode seen in Hallett's shaft at the 12 we have still 4 fms. to cut this lode. In the rise on the counter lode above the 22, the lode is 3 in. wide, still yielding some silver ore, not rich; we have risen above the level about 3 fms. 3 ft. We have driven south from Hallett's shaft 4½ fms., and cut the said lode; it is 4 in. wide, producing stones of ore. We are now driving east on the lode towards the counter, and we expect to cut it in about 4 fathoms. During the past month we have sunk and cleared up three shafts on the great north lode, which is marked on the plan. We see the lode about 6 fathoms below the surface for 75 to 90 fathoms in length, varying from 9 to 18 in. wide. It contains throughout a fine gossan, with a good underlier, being 1 to 1½ ft. in the lode. We have dialled the ground to-day, and find there is a piece (not marked in the plan) belonging to this set 204 fathoms long, and about 30 ft. wide, north of the great lode (see plan); consequently we can work this lode from the present underlay 78 fms. deep, about 200 fms. long, and from 30 to 50 fms. in depth; that is, in the west part of the mine to the east, 100 fms. deep for 50 fms. in length. The ground seems to be easy for working, and dry to the adit. Sink shaft, marked A on the plan, which is 4 fms. north of the lode at the shear adit; sink to adit, and drive south to the lode, which at that point is 1½ ft. wide, producing a fine gossan. The sample we send you is from the back of the level 6 fathoms below the surface. We think it right that you should prove this lode as deep as possible. Having given you full explanations on these matters in connection with two or three important points on the north and south lodes, north from the engine-shaft, no time should be lost until arriving at the objects presented for your consideration; and we expect that three months will prove the whole of them—the 45 north to south lode; the 22 north to north lode; the 12 east to counter lode, and sink to the deep adit on great north lode; and no increase of cost will be required.—JOHN DELBRIDGE, JOHN JAMES.

Mr. KING stated that they had that morning received a box of gossan, which looked very well for silver, and from which they expected large returns. They had 15 cwt. of silver ore on the mine, but, owing to their having had but one tender for it—from Messrs. Vivian—and that being an offer much below what they had been led to expect, they had thought it preferable to defer the sale until they had a larger quantity. The tenders for No. 1 parcel, of which there was about 1 cwt., 431. 0s. 6d. per ton; for No. 2 parcel, of which they had 3 cwt., 54/- per ton; and for No. 3 parcel, of which they had 10 cwt., 14/- per ton; so that for what they had anticipated receiving 200/-, they were offered 40/-.

In reply to a shareholder, he stated that Capt. Charles Thomas's report was not made on behalf of the company, but Mr. Vivian had permitted the committee to submit it to the shareholders.

Mr. HOLLOW said that his brother had been at the mine on Saturday, and he had, therefore, requested him to attend and give the meeting his opinion, if they desired it, although he was not a shareholder.

Mr. LELEAN thought that such an opinion would be of much importance, as although Mr. Hollow was not a miner his brother, Capt. Hollow, undoubtedly was.

Capt. HOLLOW, in answer to questions put to him, said that he would continue the cross-cut north to cut the north lode. The underlier was small, and the lode was a better one than the engine lode. As the elvan came down strong, the probable effect of the junction of the north lode with it would be that the lode would most likely make a bunch of ore. In driving the 45 there had been a change for the better in the character of the killas.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether Capt. Hollow could suggest any greater economy at the mine, or whether there was room for greater economy?

Capt. HOLLOW saw nothing to complain of when he was at the mine; everything seemed conducted as well and economically as possible. He considered a full pair of men—six men, or four men and two boys—should be put on the north lode.

Mr. KING said that the committee had decided to put a pair of men on the north lode, as they entertained a similar opinion to Capt. Hollow.

The report and accounts were then adopted.

Mr. KING remarked that at the last meeting there were arrears of call to the extent of 600/-, and many of the calls were thought bad; but he was glad to inform them that most of them had since come in. The committee proposed that a call of 2s. per share should be made, and he believed that they might calculate upon getting all the arrears paid—at least, within 60/-.

Capt. HOLLOW agreed that it did not do to sell small parcels of silver ore; he would dress the ore as clean as he could. If they could not get 50/- per ton they should sell it at 40/-, but he was sure that if too much care were taken to bring it up to a certain value, the cost would be more than the difference of value was worth.

In reply to a question, he believed the lode discovered at the north part of the sett to be a continuation of the North Dolcoath lode, and a more promising one he had not seen for some time. He quite agreed with the views of the agents, and would recommend the company to push on the operations with spirit; the gossan, he had no doubt, was a silver-bearing gossan, and ought to be at once assayed.

The call was then agreed to, thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

ROSEWARNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the Auction Mart, on Wednesday, Mr. J. ROBERTSON in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. A statement of accounts showing a balance of liabilities over assets of £351. 1s. 1d. was presented and unanimously passed. A call of 7s. per share was made, payable either to the purser or to the bankers in London.

Mr. J. HOLLOW said that the statement of liabilities included everything up to the end of the last year, and he considered it advisable that a call should be made sufficient to cover the whole. They had been for a considerable period labouring under very great disadvantages, upwards of 2000 of the shares having been held by parties who could not respond to the calls; however, these shares had been sold through the Stannaries Court, so that the call would in all probability be well responded to.

The following report from the agents was read:—

Jas. 29.—As some time has elapsed since the last general meeting, we beg to hand you the following full report:—The workings on the copper lode at and about the engine-shaft, having proved less productive than was expected, and the affairs at the time of the last meeting being in such a position that money could not be spared to further develop it, we decided on abandoning that part for a time, and to push our works more vigorously on the elvan, or the branches, which offered good chances of speedy returns. We have, therefore, since that time worked almost entirely on the tin course, and are gratified at being in such a position as to say that we have met with good success. On this course we sink the original, or No. 1, shaft, 3 fms. 1 ft., making it complete to the 10, and extended it east and west on it, and on the several branches discovered in so doing, together about 60 fms. We have sunk three winzes from the adit to the 10, and driven the salt cross-cut 8 fms. east and 9 fms. west. We have also commenced and sunk a shaft (Boorman's) from surface to a depth of 29 fms., and have just now intersected the tin course. This shaft has been sunk for the proper and more efficient means of working this part. Up to about a month since we were quite free from water here, but since that time we have had a great quantity, and, consequently, have been obliged to pit-work in Boorman's shaft, connected by 100 fms. of flat-rods to the engine, for the purpose of sinking this shaft, as neither of the others was fit for the purposes required. The doing of this work has caused a delay of about a fortnight. We have also cleared and collared up another shaft (Hollow's) further west to a depth of 11 fathoms from surface, and sunk it 7 fms. 1 ft., and hope to complete it to a 10 fm. level in about a week from this time. The indications about this shaft are also very promising; near it we have cleared into some ancient workings and found a rich branch of tin, which has been worked on by former workers as deep as the water would allow them; it is worth at present from 20/- to 25/- per fm., the ground easy for stopping, and gone down all in whole ground. We shall have about 5 fms. to drive to cut it in the 10, and hope to reach it in about three weeks from this time. There are many other branches near this shaft, the value of which we cannot ascertain, but

received at the office, so many, indeed, that the Chairman has ordered no more, deeming the cost of carriage an unnecessary expense. The promising news from these mines, as well as from its next neighbours, Rameau and Rosewall, St. Ives Consols, &c., promises to place the St. Ives district the foremost in Cornwall for the production of tin.

SOUTH TRESEAVAN MINE.—This mine is attracting a good deal of attention, the public evincing a satisfactory desire to come into the concern; it is looked upon in the county as a first-rate property, of which great things are expected. We hear that the company is completely incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, which enables the shareholders to ascertain the full extent of their liability, and no better property could have been found than South Treseavan for illustrating the beneficial working of the Act.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft is nearly complete to the 24, or near 50 fathoms from surface. A cross-cut will be driven south immediately to cut Coombe's and other lodes, known to be near the shaft, where good results are expected.

WHEAL CREEBOR.—At the sampling on Jan. 28, 50 tons of ore from this mine were put on sale, raised from the Georgia lode and pitches in the old mine, in the 24. It is now resolved to sink Cook's shaft, so as to drain the old mine below that level, when it is hoped more returns will be made, and the crush in the 24 being repaired, Walter's pitch, on tribute, will resume working.

The WEST CRINNIS AND REGENT MINES have sampled 128 tons of ore, for sale on Thursday next. The mines are improving. Seven ends are driven on the course of kindly lodes, where improvements may be reasonably expected from indications.

GREAT CRINNIS MINES.—The new shaft is down between 10 and 11 fms. from surface, and the rise above the 64 up near 6 fms.; it will soon be finished from this level to the 80, and it is thought by the end of the month that near 40 fms. will be completed. This shaft is being operated on at five different points, and when completed to the 80 will be sunk below that level through the new run of ore ground discovered therein, when, without doubt, a productive mine will be laid open. The tribute department is looking well, and the prospects are considered by all practical men to be good.

The GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINES have improved during the last fortnight. There are improvements in the 96, 76, and 56 fm. levels, west mine, and also in the 56, east mine. The mines generally are looking better.

LUGHTON SLATE.—A company was formed about eighteen months since for working the above quarry, and subsequently purchased an extension of the limits of the ground, at the same time obtaining a decrease of the royalty. Calls have been made to the amount of £6, 6d. per share, leaving the amount to be called up £1, 6d. per share, but the deed gives the directors power to increase the capital of the company. The works are looking very well; the stock of slates on hand being more than adequate to meet the costs; energetic working only being required to place the quarry in a dividend position.

BYCHTON COAL, CANNEL, AND IRON COMPANY (Mostyn).—During the last week there has been a new discovery at this colliery of a fine seam of coal—the five yard coal; this has already been proved to be 16 ft. thick, of excellent quality; and no sooner had this coal been cut through than another discovery was made in the western part of the colliery, having cut into the Durbog seam of coal, 6 ft. thick, of good quality, with two excellent seams of ironstone upon the top of the coal. This colliery has only been working a little more than two months, and there are now three shafts sunk down to the different seams of coal.—Six feet coal; 7½ feet Bychton; five-quarter coal; five yard, 16 ft. thick; three yard coal, 11 ft. thick; 15 in. of canal coal, 7 ft. thick; 3 ft. of canal upon the top; and the Durbog, 6½ ft. thick. The above-named colliery is now producing 700 tons of coal per week; and a new branch of rails, or siding, is connected with the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and will be opened next week, when parties can be supplied to a great extent with the best house coals, cannel, and slack.

FOREIGN MINES.

MARIQUITA MINING COMPANY.—Santa Ana, Nov.: Cost, \$12,614; returns, \$21,461.—Marmato, Nov.: Cost, \$12,887; returns, \$15,574.—Purima, Nov.: Cost, \$30,363; returns, \$22,996.—From the superintendent of Purima, Dec. 5: The produce for the last five days of the present month has been 235½ castellanos gold dust, which, when compared with the first five days of last month, indicates a great improvement, and it is hoped that the whole result of the present month's work will be profitable.

COPAILO MINING COMPANY.—Dulcinea Mine, Nov. 30: Estimated production:—

	Quantity.	Ley.	Price.	Value.
Best class ores	Qts. 80 00	24 0	20¾	\$207 50
Second class ores	" 288 13	15 0	"	"
Pallajos	" 71 75	15 0	9 ½	427 35

Total Qts. 439 88 \$634 85

In the north chifon, the lode is 2 ft. wide, looking much the same as when last reported, producing about 1 ton of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fm. In the No. 3, south chifon, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and still improving; it is now yielding about 1½ ton of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fm. In the bottom end, driving north, the lode is 2 ft. wide, also improving, giving about 1 ton of 16 and 20 per cent. ore per fm. In the south chifon, the lode is 2 ft. wide, which is very poor, at present producing 1½ ton of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fm. In the stopes in bottom of the 20 the lode is 2 ft. wide, which is not looking quite so well as when last reported; it is giving about 1½ ton of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the 10 the lode is 2 ft. wide, looking better than it has for this last week, it will now produce full 2 tons of 16 and 22 per cent. ore per fm. The mine is looking very kindly.—S. URREN.

CHECO MINE.—Report for month ending Dec. 15: In the 20, west of Harman's shaft, north, the lode is still paying cost. In the 40 to 50, on middle south lode, the stopes west produce 2 tons of best blue sulphurite per fm. In the 45 west, a new working at end of the western stope is 1 ft. wide, in best blue sulphurite, and very promising. The 50 east is at present unprofitable, carrying good spots of ore. The 50 cross-cut south is passing through grey ground. In the 50 to 60 chifon, at Price's shaft, I have yet to drive one yard to communicate with said shaft.—Western Sett: In the 50, in order to work to greater advantage, I have to re-bore and empty the old workings, both above and below this level, emptying them of useless stope, but will finish by the end of the month; its produce during last month being 500 quintals of first and second class carbonates. The 40 west is yet unprofitable. In the 40 cross-cut south I have as yet intersected no profitable lode.—G. O'BRIEN.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Guanajuato, Dec. 27: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The new "despacho" (plat opening to the shaft) in the level of Santa Victoria has been completed, and the various works are disengaged from the tepeyote, but the removal of water from the pozos of Dolores has not yet been effected; this will immediately be commenced, and is not likely to be a long operation. The works by day miners have not yet been increased in any important degree, and the principal extraction is still from the works of San Alejo—a frente north in the level of San Rafael, which has ore about 4 varas wide, generally rather poor, but near the upper wall a portion 1½ varas wide, particularly good; it has been separated and sold. Immediately below this level, and in the pozos, there are two frentes to the north and to the south, the latter will shortly open into the pozos of Dolores; in these the ore is of a tolerably good class. The level of San Alejo a frente is being carried north, beyond the pozos of San Pedro, as yet giving but little ore. Of the works of speculation, the frente of San Miguel, to the north, is at present in a less favourable state, the ore being injured by several cavities, such as not unfrequently occur in the vein, but probably these will soon be passed through. The frente of San Gabriel, to the south, continues to fluctuate frequently, giving promise of much ore, as yet not realised. The buscones continue to extract a fair amount of ore, and from a number of points. The works of San Pantaleon, though still good, are less so than they have been, but the contracielo of Dolores, three in number, have considerably improved, and yield well; the contracielo of San Pedro is also good, and has ore about 4½ varas wide; there are some small works in the pozos of communication, but the ore is poor. The contracielo of San Pablo yields a moderate quantity of ore of a low quality. The buscone sales in the four weeks to the 24th inst. have realised \$11,631, and a small quantity of good ore, not by buscone extraction, has been sold for \$611, making together \$6426 to the credit of the mine. In the same time 2000 cargas have been extracted by day miners, and sent to the haciendas.—La Trinidad is in the same state as before.—Quickaliver: There has been no fresh arrival, and the price remains at \$80 per quintal, cash. Stock in use at the haciendas and in store, 12,043 lbs.

THE FORTUNA COMPANY.—Jan. 24: Canada Incosa, West of Taylor's Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 5th level, east of La Gloria winze, is small and poor at the present point. The 6th level, east of Addis's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode 1½ ft. wide, composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. The 5th level, west of Buen Provecho winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode regular and well defined, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, prian, and lead ore. In the 3d level, south of Romero's level, on west side of cross-course, we have intersected two small branches of decomposed granite and strings of gossan, but we still continue the cross-cut southward.—East of Taylor's Shaft: The 4th level, east of Garcia's winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; the end has just passed through a good branch of ore; at present the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, and spotted with lead ore. The 3d level, east of Tamis winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode large and kindly.—Winzes: O'Shea's winze is suspended for the present, on account of the water being too quick to keep with a tackle. The Clavel winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, and more compact and regular than we have seen it for some past time, chiefly composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore.—Shafts: Henderson's shaft is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz, gossan, and lead ore. The lode at Lowndes' shaft is large, and producing stones of ore, but not of commercial value.—Los Salidos: The 3d level, west of Alvinia's winze, is now on the sivan course, and the lode is split up and disordered. The 4th level, west of Morris's engine-shaft, is worth 3 tons per fm.; lode well and poor at the present point. The 6th level, east of Morris's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode 1½ ft. wide, composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. The 5th level, west of Buen Provecho winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode regular and well defined, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, prian, and lead ore. The 2d level, east of Barrionuevo's winze, is rather small, containing spots of ore, but not to value.—Shafts: We put the new rods and pumps to work at San Pablo's shaft on Friday evening last, and to-day the water is in fork to the staff 8 fms. below the 1st level; at this depth we find the ground is taken away by the former workers for 45 varas long; in the eastern end of this working, as far as can be seen, the lode is worth on an average 3 tons per fm., and the west end 1½ ton per fm. We shall now commence to clear up, and endeavour to see the bottom as soon as possible. In the tribute department there is no material alteration to notice.

LINARES MINING COMPANY.—Jan. 24: Pozo Ancho Mine: South Lode, West of Engine-Shaft: The 85, west of Llorente's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom; and the same level, east of ditto, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; the lode is regular and compact, composed of quartz and lead ore. In the 75, west of Carillo's winze, there is more lode standing north, and the men are now crossing-cutting in that direction. The 55, west of Warne's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; the same level, east of ditto, is worth 1¼ ton per fathom. We are carrying the north part of the lode, which in both the eastern and western levels is well defined and promising. The 41, west of Warne's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; the lode is compact, but rather hard for driving. The lode in the 31, west of Cecilio's winze, is poor, and carrying a good south wall.—East of the Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 85, west of Cueva's winze, is strong and promising, and interspersed with lead ore. The ground in the 75, east of Guillermo's, and in the 65, east of Juan's winzes, is hard, and the lode not to value at present. The 55, west of Busto's winze, is worth 5 tons per fathom. The south lode has formed a junction with the south part of the north lode, between Gamez and Busto's winzes, and we are now driving west of the junction to meet the level driven on this lode, east of the former winze.—North Lode: The 65, east of Luis's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom; lode large and strong, and rather improving in appearance. The 55, east of Busto's cross-cut, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode kindly, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. The 55, west of Gamez's winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom; lode very productive, composed principally of carbonate of lime and lead ore. The 45, east of Antonio's cross-cut, is unproductive at present.—Field's Lode: The lode in the 45, east of Enrique's winze, looks promising, and we anticipate an improvement shortly. The 20, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode promising, composed of gossan and lead ore.—Shafts: The men are making fair progress at Pozo Ancho engine-shaft. Field's

shaft is worth ½ ton per fathom; lode compact, composed of quartz and lead ore. San Jose shaft is worth 1 ton per fathom; lode kindly, composed of gossan, quartz, and lead ore.—Winzes: The lode in Castano's winze is not to value at present. Carrasco's winze is worth ½ ton per fathom; lode regular, composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. Yerba winze is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode large and kindly, underlying north. Juan winze is worth ½ ton per fathom; the ground is hard, and the lode rather small. Malaga winze is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode regular and of a promising character.—General Remarks: The weather is very suitable for all surface operations. With our dressing we are making great dispatch, and all whisms are working well, the stuff which had accumulated underground, owing to the breakage, will soon be at grass. The tribute pitch throughout the mine are looking well.

VICTOR EMANUEL MINING COMPANY OF PIEDMONT.—Miggianando, Jan. 25: The cross-cut in the lower level is still in ground producing yellow ore, and containing branches of the same; the ground is much easier for driving. The end of the main level is hard, but contains a good lode of copper pyrites. The stops over the winze is worth about 1½ ton of yellow ore per fm. There is nothing else new to report.

NEW GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.—S. Richards, Jan. 31: At Schindler mine, the engine-shaft is now sunk 9 fms. 4 ft. below the 23; in the bottom we have 2½ ft. of the lode, which is worth 207 per fm. for silver-lead ore. The 24, going south, is extended from the shaft 13 fms. 1 ft. wide, composed of floor-spar, mastic, quartz, and a little ore; the same level north is driven 24 fms. 3 ft., and the lode for some fms. past has been of a tolerably good size and very promising appearance, gradually improving for ore; it is now about 2½ ft. wide, producing some tolerably good work. The stop in the back of this level, No. 1, is worth 182 per fm., the others average worth about 107 per fm. At Teufelsgang Mine, the lode in Louisen level is worth on the average 8 cwt. of ore per fm. In Wilhelm's level it is worth from 5 to 6 fms., and in Frederick's it is worth 8 cwt. per fm.

LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY.—T. Chegwin, Jan. 26: Palhal Mine, Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38, is composed of lodes and branches, having in it the Mill lode in the south side, being 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and mastic, with stones of yellow copper ore, but not sufficient to value. Then there is the caunter lode in the north side of the shaft, 1 ft. wide, composed of just exactly the same quality stuff as the Mill lode, and the ground between the two lodes is full of small branches, some of quartz, some of mastic, and others containing copper ore. The lode in the 38, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the same level, driving east, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, is 6 in. wide, composed of mastic, mixed with the country. The lode at River shaft, sinking below the 25, is without alteration to note. The lode in the 28, driving east or west of the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of decomposed quartz and felspar, with spots of lead. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and a little flockan. The lode in the 18, driving east of River shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and a little prian. The lode in the 8, driving east of the same shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mixed with some of the country, having in it a branch of ore worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of decomposed quartz and felspar, with spots of lead. The lode in the 18, driving west of the cross-cut, is 6 inches wide, composed of quartz and flockan, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the 18, driving east of the adit level, west of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz and a little prian. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, which has cut off: we have now to drive on the course of the caunter lode in search of it. The lode in the 28, driving east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, composed of decomposed quartz and a little flockan. The lode in the 18, driving east of the adit level, west of the cross-cut, is 6 inches wide, composed of quartz and flockan, with stones of copper ore. The lode in the 18, driving east of the adit level, west of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, which has cut off: we have now to drive on the course of the caunter lode in search of it. The lode in the 28, driving east of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, which has cut off: we have now to drive on the course of the caunter lode in search of it. The lode in the 28, driving east of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, which has cut off: we have now to drive on the course of the caunter lode in search of it. The lode in the 28, driving east of the adit level, west of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, which has cut off: we have now to drive on the course of the caunter lode in search of it. The lode in the 28, driving east of the adit level, west of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, on the caunter lode, which has cut off: we have now to drive on the course of the caunter lode in search of it. 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course, and poor at present; there is a quantity of water flowing from this end, and I think there is a larger lode ahead; the ground is good for driving, and we shall soon get under the run of tin gone down below the 40. The stops in the back of this level is large, and producing rich works for tin. The shaftmen have commenced to sink below the 50; we have cut the plat at this level, and put in penthouse, and done all necessary work in the shaft. The east shaftmen are rising in the east shaft with all speed on the course of the lode, which is producing good work for tin. All other operations are going on well.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Feb. 1: During the past week the lode at Thomas' mine has been taken down close to the bottom. At the deepest point the lode is about 18 in. wide, showing spots of ore; it carries good walls, very regular and well defined, and going down nearer perpendicular than formerly. The general characteristics of the lode in the bottom of the shaft show a very striking analogy to the lodes seen in the adjoining mines at a similar depth below surface. There is every reason to expect that the lodes here will also prove productive at a greater depth; every effort is being made to prove this as speedily as possible.

CASTELL.—F. Evans, Jan. 29: The cross-cut north in the 10 is passing through branches of blende, we have a little further to drive to reach the lode.

CATHERINE AND JANE.—R. Harvey, Feb. 2: There is no alteration to notice in the deep adit level end during the past week. The lode is still small and poor for lead—revert to four men, 2 fms., at 60s. per fm. In the stopes, north-east of No. 5 winze, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and continues to yield 10 cwt. of ore per fm., set to four men, 8 fms., at 25s. per fm. The stopes, north-west of the No. 4 winze, are worth 5 cwt. of good ore per fm., set to two men, 2 fms., at 40s. per fm. The lode in the middle level is 1 ft. wide, producing at present 4 cwt. of ore per fm.; the ground is favourable and in every respect congenial for lead, set to two men and one boy, 3 fms., at 35s. per fm. The stopes in back of this level are still producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm., set to four men and one boy, 6 fms., at 32s. per fm. The shallow level end is for the present suspended, and the men put to sink a winze in the bottom of this level, near the end, to prove the lode at this point, and also to ventilate the middle level, the air in which is getting bad. The lode in this winze is about 1 ft. wide, at present unproductive, set to four men and one boy, 4 fms., at 50s. per fm. Our dressing operations are progressing satisfactorily.

HOLLACOTT CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, Feb. 3: We have this morning intersected the south lode, or No. 6, but cannot give a description of its size or properties, other than having taken out a few stones from the point of the hole that opened it, composed of mundic, peach, and spotted with copper ore. I will write you more particulars after opening on it.

COLLAOCOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Feb. 1: During the last month the 84, west of the western shaft, has been driven 10 fms. 4 ft. The lode is of a highly promising character, composed of capel, quartz, prian, and 1½ ton of rich copper ore per fm. The driving this level is discontinued at present, putting a rise up to the 72 for ventilation, and opening tribute ground, &c. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 6 in.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of congenial, capel, quartz, prian, and occasional stones of copper ore. The 40, west of the western shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and the lode is improved, being composed of capel, quartz, and increased quantities of copper ore. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of this mine. The following bargains were set on Saturday—viz.: A rise to put up in the 84, at 32s. per fm. The 62, to drive west, at 25. 15s. The 50, to drive east, at 11.; the 50, to drive south, at 27. 15s. The 40, to drive west, at 11. 17s. 6d. per fm.

CRAYEN MOOR.—W. Barron, Jan. 29: Since my last the mine is a little improved in Hardgate end vein. No. 1, Derby shaft, standing. No. 2, Hardgate end vein, opening a drift in the 47 west, and continues hard. In No. 2, Hardgate end vein, the roofs in the 47 west produce good ore. In No. 4, Hardgate end vein, the sump, east of the 47 east of Derby shaft, produce good ore. In No. 4, Hardgate end vein, the sump, east of Derby shaft, below the 47, sunk 8 fms., and we find good ore. No. 5, Hardgate end vein, opening a drift in the 56, west of King's sump, and east of Derby shaft, ground hard, only poor. In No. 6, Hardgate end vein, the roofs in the 56, east of King's shaft, a metal pitch. No. 7, Hardgate end vein, opening a drift west of Derby shaft; we have now 5 ft. of new ground, with good ore. In No. 8, Hardgate end vein, the roofs in the 42 west only poor. No. 9, Hardgate end vein, opening a drift east of King's sump, in the 42; we have now opened out 9 fms.; 4 fms. more to cross-cut that goes to Longthorne's vein, and is driven within 5 or 6 fms. of the gin shaft vein. No. 1, Longthorne's vein, in the 42 east, continues hard and poor. No. 2, Longthorne's vein, in the 40 east and west the roofs produce good ore. No. 4, Longthorne's vein, in the 30 west, produces good ore. In No. 6, Longthorne's vein, in the 30 west, produces good ore. In No. 1, on account of the storm, we have not the whimsy complete at Woodhouse shaft to prove the vein.

CROWNDALE.—J. Richards, Feb. 3: In the pitch in the bottom of the 30 the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30, or 10 fms. below the deep adit, on the south part of the lode, the lode is not so good, and worth for the present ½ ton of ore per fm.

CROWLWLM.—J. Roach, Feb. 3: Next Monday I intend to commence sinking a shaft on the course of the lode contiguous to the cross-course, where I anticipate the pleasure of reporting a good course of ore being found at a shallow depth. The shaft will be started on the lode, in which there is a good stone of ore within 2 fathoms of the surface. The lode in the level commences from the river is very promising, although the gritstone is not yet reached. We find good spots of copper and lead ore in the lode.

CWM. SEBON.—J. Boundy, Jan. 31: The lode in the 70 end east is 2 ft. wide, worth for lead 10 cwt. per fm.; set to six men, at 71. 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The lode in the 70 end west is still disordered; the ground is at present a little more favourable for driving, and of such a character as to cause us to believe a change for the better will shortly take place; set to six men, at 71. 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. To stop in the back of the 70, east of the winze, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode yielding 8 cwt. of lead per fm. To stop in the back of ditto by two men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode yielding 6 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 60 end east is 1½ ft. wide, worth for lead 3 cwt. per fm.; set to two men, at 61. 10s. per fm. To stop in back of the 60, east of the winze, by four men, at 63s. per fm.; the lode yielding 7 cwt. per fm. The 30 to drive east from cross-cut, on the north lode, by two men, at 100s. per fm.; the lode, which is 15 in. wide, yields about 3 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the same level driving west is at present small and unproductive, and the air for driving the two ends is very confined, so that the men cannot work, consequently I have stopped the west end for the present, and put the men to stop in back of the 70, west of the engine-shaft. In the 20 cross-cut south, which is now driven 21 fms., the ground is much the same for exploring; set to four men, at 100s. per fm., 10 fms. stent. I think, from the nature of the ground, and from the water which is coming from the end, we are getting near a lode. In the 30, a cross-cut to drive south-west of engine-shaft by two men, at 70s. per fm., 5 fms. stent. I think the ground here in this cross-cut will be much the same for exploring as in the cross-cut above. A tribute pitch in back of the 60, west of engine-shaft, by two men, at 12d. per ton. A pitch in bottom of the 30, east of engine-shaft, by four men, at 12d. per ton, the tributes to pay all cost. The machinery is in good working order, and as far as the general working of the mine is concerned, everything is going on regular.

DALE.—R. Nines, Feb. 3: The Pipe has been cut in a short cross-cut which I put out west from the end of the 43, as I judged, from the ground, that it would be met with in that direction. On cutting the Pipe, last Friday, I put the men to widen the cross-cut, which, for the saving of time, had been driven very small; this done, we extended the cross-cut into the Pipe, and are now about 2 ft. in, which the greater part is lead. We are still cross-cutting, and expect to find the richest part of the mine before us. In the levels above the western part of the Pipe has always been much the richest, and has been productive even where the eastern side has contained no lead; we may reasonably expect, therefore, that as the eastern part is so productive in this place, the western part will exceed anything yet seen in the mine.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hamblin, Feb. 4: The lode continues favourable for driving, and as rich as in last report.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Badwin, Feb. 3: The lode in the 100 will turn out two tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 80 will turn out 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 60 will turn out 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 40 will turn out 2 tons of ore per fm.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, Jun., Feb. 2: The old lode in the 44 west is about 2½ feet wide, and will yield about 1 ton of ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are without alteration to report on since my last.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, Feb. 2: Since our last report we have cased and divided Painter's engine-shaft from the 30 to the 40 level, put in ladder-road, cut a plat, put in penthouse, cut ground for bearers and cistern, fixed the lift, &c. The engine-shaft is about 2 fms. 3 ft. under the 40 level. The lode in the 30 end west is producing mundic and blende, with occasional stones of copperore. The lode in the 15 in. level west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore, with a promising appearance. The tribute department is looking much the same as for some time past. In the Gible, or south part of the mine, we have put up a whin, cased and divided the shaft from surface to the adit, put in penthouse, &c. We are driving the adit end west on a lode which was of a kindly appearance, 1½ to 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore, but is now disordered by a flookan, but have no doubt it will shortly resume its former character; here we have a back of 30 fms. We are also clearing the shaft under the adit with all possible speed, which is 20 fms. deeper, where we expect good results.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Gianville, Feb. 2: No alteration in any part of the mine to report on this week.

EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, J. Tredinnick, Feb. 1: The lode in the 112 end, east of Smith's shaft, is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes on the branch in this level will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The stops in the back of the same level, east of footway winze, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 100 end is still large, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. The men have finished drawing up Pembridge material, and we shall at once commence operations at Smith's shaft. Ground driven during the week:—The 112 end east 5 ft.; the 100 end east, 2 ft. 6 in. Winze sunk 2 fms. below the level; lode small, producing stones of lead and jack—saving work.

EAST WHEAL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, Feb. 1: The engine-shaft is being sunk 9 fms., 1 ft. below the 30—ground still spare for sinking; I think it advisable to sink it 1 fm. 5 in. deeper before commencing to drive; by so doing we shall have a 10 fm. back over the lode. The 30, west of junction, on Chennall's lode, is just as last reported; lode divided in two parts, producing about 6 cwt. of lead per fm. The rise in the back of this level, on the latter lode, will produce 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 20 cross-cut, south of the latter lode, we have intersected two or three small branches, composed of mundic of no value; we have two sets of stopes in operation in the back of said level, on the north part of Chennall's lode, by 12 men, producing on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 10, west of air-shaft, on the latter lode, is being driven about 2 fms. The cross-cut in the 10, west of air-shaft, on the latter lode, is being driven about 2 fms. The 75 is driven east of Homersham's shaft 8 fms., 2 ft., lode small and poor. The lode in the 65 end is in three parts; on the white, it is showing indications of an improvement. The tribute pitches, on the white, are not looking quite so promising as they have been for some time past.

—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 31: I beg to inform you that the cross-cut in the 88 end is forced on with all speed, and driven about 4 ft. north. The killas is of a light blue, and poor at present; there is a quantity of water flowing from this end, and I think there is a larger lode ahead; the ground is good for driving, and we shall soon get under the run of tin gone down below the 40. The stops in the back of this level is large, and producing rich works for tin. The shaftmen have commenced to sink below the 50; we have cut the plat at this level, and put in penthouse, and done all necessary work in the shaft. The east shaftmen are rising in the east shaft with all speed on the course of the lode, which is producing good work for tin. All other operations are going on well.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 27: We are pushing on the cross-cut north in the 88 with all possible speed. The rise in the back is up 9 fms., 2 ft., which I hope we shall have in the 75 in about ten days, when it will enable us to admit the stuff through instead of the shaft. Homersham's shaft is sunk below the 88 fm. level 7 ft. The cross-cut at Hitchins' shaft to the north lode is going on favourably, driven about 2 fms. The 75 is driven east of Homersham's shaft 8 fms., 2 ft., lode small and poor. The lode in the 65 end is in three parts; on the white, it is showing indications of an improvement. The tribute pitches, on the white, are not looking quite so promising as they have been for some time past.

—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 31: I beg to inform you that the cross-cut in the 88 end is forced on with all speed, and driven about 4 ft. north. The killas is of a light blue,

with spots of copper ore in joints of the stones, which looks favourable for the lode being productive when cut into. No change in any other part of the mine. I am obliged to take the 66 end men, and put them to rise in the back of the level for ventilation, the air being so bad in the end that we could scarcely keep the candle burning. The lode where the rise will go up is worth 20s. per fm. to commence with.

—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 2: We have not as yet reached the north part of the lode in the 88 end cross-cut east, neither is there any change in the ground to notice since I last wrote. We have not taken down the lode in the rise in the back of the 66 as yet, neither shall we for a few days. We have no other change to notice.

—Feb. 3: There is no change in the ground in the 88 cross-cut in the end east since last reported. The rise in the back of the 88 is not as yet holed; we shall not lose any time in doing so. There is no change at Homersham's shaft to notice since last reported. Here we have been thrown back two or three days in the sinking, owing to the stuff thrown down from the 78 fm. level; this hindrance will be done away with as soon as the rise is holed from the 88 to the 78. The cross-cut driving north from Hitchins' shaft is progressing favourably. The men in the 78 are brought back out of the end, and are placed to sink against the rise for a few days; as soon as the rise is communicated the men will again commence driving. The lode in the end is small and poor. The 66 end is suspended for a time, and the men are placed to rise in the back for ventilation, the air at present being poor. The lode in the back where the rise is communicating the 66 will again commence driving. The lode in the end is small and poor. The 66 end is suspended for a time, and the men are placed to rise in the back for ventilation, the air at present being poor. The lode in the back where the rise is communicating the 66 will again commence driving. The lode in the end is small and poor. The 66 end is suspended for a time, and the men are placed to rise in the back for ventilation, the air at present being poor. The lode in the back where the rise is communicating the 66 will again commence driving. The lode in the end is small and poor. The 66 end is suspended for a time, and the men are placed to rise in the back for ventilation, the air at present being poor. The lode in the back where the rise is communicating the 66 will again commence driving. The lode in the end is small and poor. The 66 end is suspended for a time, and the men are placed to rise in the back for ventilation, the air at present being poor. 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at 12f. per fin. In the 20, north of engine-shaft, the lode is large, opening tribute ground; set to three men and three boys, at 3f. per fin. In the 20, south of engine-shaft, the lode is 10 ft. wide, unproductive; set to two men and two boys, at 3f. 10s. per fathom. In the 10, north of engine-shaft, the lode is large, producing stones of lead and blende, with a promising appearance; set to four men, at 2f. 10s. per fathom. In the 10 shaft, the lode is large, producing stones of lead, but not to value; set to two men, at 3f. 5s. per fin. Vigus's stones, north of Vigus's mine, will produce 8 cwt.s. of lead per fin.; set to four men, at 3f. per fathom. Uren's slopes, south of Vigus's mine, will produce 4 cwt.s. of lead per fathom. Eva's slopes, south of Eva's mine, on the east branch, will produce 2 cwt.s. of lead and 4 cwt.s. of blende per fathom; set to two men, at 3f. per fathom. I hope in my next to forward you some improvements, particularly in the 20 north, which has every appearance of a change for the better.

PENRALT SILVER-LEAD.—J. Jenkins, Feb. 1: The slope is still very good; we are breaking a great deal of stony and ore; the slope is now about 6 ft. wide, and we cannot say that we have either wall of the lode; we have ore still on each side of us. I ordered the men to-day to shoot down more of the hanging side, and we shall also be obliged to shoot down more of the footwall, the hard part of the lode. The end on Hawkin's lode is improved; I cannot yet call it rich. We have a branch in the end in places 1 in. thick, solid, with many other solid smaller veins and strings; I may say the end is full of veins and strings; it is keeping its course or bearing very regular, about 38 deg. west of Bob's lode. Jeffery's lode, at the junction with Bob's lode, is producing a great deal of ore, and I am still of opinion that it will make through Bob's lode, and make a good branch of ore on the other side of it, but it appears to have made a great angle; it will require some time to prove it. On the whole, I consider we are getting on remarkably well.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Feb. 1: We have not yet reached the heave in the 80 east, on Kelly Bray mine; the ground still continues favourable. The lode in the 80 west, on Kelly Bray, is about 2 ft. wide, containing pebble, blende, and copper ore. We have just commenced a 60 fin. level, on Kelly Bray, east of the great cross-course. No other important alteration.

RHELDOL.—Cap. Ridge, Jan. 29: In Rathlin deep adit level the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, of dookan, spar, and blende, also a little lead, but not to value; the ground is much harder for driving. In Rhurruugg deep adit level the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of strings of lead and blende—good saving work. In the midway level, driving west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, a slight mixture of blende. In No. 1 slope, east of No. 1 rise, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of blende. In No. 2 slope, west of No. 2 rise, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, 3 ft. of blende, and a mixture of lead. In No. 3 slope, west of No. 2 rise, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, 18 in. of blende. In No. 4 slope, west of No. 2 rise, the lode is from 5 to 6 ft. wide, 3 ft. of blende, and a slight mixture of lead. In No. 1 slope, west of No. 3 winze, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, 1 foot of blende. In No. 2 slope, west of No. 3 winze, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, 2 ft. of blende, and a little lead. In No. 3 slope, east of No. 3 winze, the lode is 2 feet wide, of blende, and a little lead. We shipped 100 tons of blende, and shall ship 70 or 80 tons next week.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cook, Feb. 1: The lode in the end driving west in the 70 has a very promising appearance; it is composed mostly of quartz, fluor-spar, and blende, intermixed with copper ore. The lode in the adit level is at present disordered by an elvan course; the ground continues favourable for driving.

ROUND HILL.—A. Waters: The 62 is driven 6 feet north and 6 feet south of engine-shaft, but the ends are not yet forth to the lode. Our cross-cuts are being driven in a hard elvan formation, consequently our progress is slow. The shaftmen are preparing to drop a lift to the bottom, case and divide the shaft, and bring the kibble down; when this work is accomplished we shall push on to intersect the lode without delay. In the 62, north of shaft, we have driven about 5 feet, and intersected the west wall of the lode; we shall go through it, and then continue the driving on the line of the footwall. Nothing done in the 52, south of Jones's winze, since last report. In the slope in the back of this level, south of the winze, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding full 30 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom. In the slope in the same level, north of the winze, the lode is 7 feet wide, worth 30 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom. In the slopes south of Tittley's winze, the lode is 4 feet wide, producing about 25 cwt.s. of lead ore per fathom. We have suspended tutwork operations in the 30, south of engine-shaft, on what is called the caunter lode, and set the ground on tribute. No material change in the tribute department since last setting-day.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—T. Gill, Feb. 2: The 80 driving east of the north engine-shaft, on metal lode, is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, and yielding a little tin, but poor. The 70, driving east of the north engine-shaft, on metal lode, is very small and poor, but I expect will improve shortly. The sinking of the diagonal shaft has been resumed. Engine and pitwork working very well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Feb. 3: The sinking of Hitchins's engine-shaft progresses favourably, and the lode yields good stones of ore. In the 86 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, containing quartz, blende, spar, and a little iron. In the 86 west the lode is large, 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, blende, quartz, and fine stones of ore, and is promising. In the 74 east the lode is more promising, being composed of quartz, blende, prian, and ore of good quality. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, and promising, being composed of peach, quartz, blende, prian, and rich stones of ore. In the 50 west the lode contains prian, blende, peach, and ore of good quality. In the 40 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and prian. In the 30 east, on the south lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, and produces a little ore occasionally.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 31: On Saturday last I set the cross-cut to drive by four men, at 5f. 10s. per fin.; the ground is much softer, and letting out a quantity of water, which is highly mineralised, therefore I judge that we are not far from the lode; had it continued perpendicular, as seen at surface, we should have cut the same; but it must have taken a north underlie, which gives us a little further to drive; but as soon as we intersect it I will write you at once.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cook, Jan. 29: The ground in the 62 cross-cut north is still of a very highly mineralised character; the cross-cut carries a branch of blende with it, an evidence of our approaching a lode. On No. 3 lode, east at this level, the lode shows spots of copper ore; this end is being driven at 18f. per fin., and the cross-cut at 10f. per fin. The shaftmen are getting on well with their work.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Gianville, Feb. 2: There is no change of importance to notice since last week's report.

SOUTH CRENNER.—J. Delbridge, E. Chegwin, Jan. 31: The new south shaft is sunk 8 fms. below surface, ground very favourable, and quite dry; the men have completed timbering the shaft, which is a good one, 11 feet long by 6 feet wide. In the 105 west the lode is worth 7f. per fin. In the 105 east the lode is worth 6f. per fin. In the 94 winze the lode is worth 6f. per fin. In the 84 east the lode is 20 in. wide, yielding ½ ton, worth 2f. per m.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 2: No alteration to report this week.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, R. Unsworth, Feb. 3: The end driving south on the cross-course, in the 40, is 3 feet wide, containing sulphur, blende, and spots of lead ore; there is every appearance of this lode making a course of lead ore before we reach the south lode. The 30 is being cleared, so as to drive north on the cross-course to cut the copper lode we have in the 40; the rise in the cross-course is up to the 30, if not above. The stuff that is coming away contains beautiful stones of ore, and a solid branch, from 6 to 8 in. wide; by clearing up the 30, and driving north, we shall soon see the result, when we are safe to hole and ventilate the mine, besides discovering the copper lode in the upper levels. The lode in Mark's winze is 2 feet wide, producing blende and rich stones of copper ore. We sampled 7 tons of good quality ore on Friday last from this winze; in future our samplings from this and other places in the mine will increase. The walls of the store-house and count-house are nearly complete. The crusher also is ready as soon as the foundation is finished. Everything is being done with economy, and we have not the slightest doubt that the future results from the mine will give general satisfaction.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jan. 29: Since my last report we have cut a lode in the 78 cross-cut, south of Michell's; it is about 14 in. wide, consisting of quartz, blende, and stones of ore. I have no doubt but that it is the same lode that was met with in the 22 fm. level cross-cut south, and about 15 to 18 fms. north of where the main lode was met with in the 22; we therefore expect that we have now about 15 or 18 fms. to drive south in the 78 before we shall meet with the main lode; this we shall intend to do with as fast as possible, before we open any ground on the lode we have now cut. The north lode at Michell's, in this mine, was very productive in the upper levels, but where it was cut by driving a cross-cut north of the 78 it was found to be poor for the 8 or 10 fms. that is opened upon it. In the 66 we drove 30 or 40 fms. on it, the lode averaging in width from 2 to 3 ft., and from which we have raised several tons of good ore, we have for a long time past thought that as soon as we had brought down our pit-work, and had fixed our plunger at the 110, that it would be a good speculation to put out a cross-cut north at the 110 on the cross course; we think the ground will be easy for driving; we calculate it will be from 25 to 30 fms. to drive to cut the lode. The cross course is about 10 fms. to the east of Michell's shaft, where we recommend the cross-cut to be started from.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Jan. 29: Taking the mine throughout it never looked so well as at present. We are not yet clear of the influence of the elvan in the 45. Our machinery is working well, and our future prospects very good.

TAVY CONSOLS.—W. Goss, Feb. 3: The men have driven 10 ft. in the 56 cross-cut. The end is issuing more water, a sure indication of the lode being ahead. I cannot say what a hole may do in cutting the lode at this place; should we cut a course of ore you shall be advised by telegraph immediately. The clearing out the 46 cross-cut is nearly complete, when the men will commence driving to reach the lode, from which no such copper ore has been raised in the 12. The ground is whole from the 46 to the 12. In the 36 east the lode is large; we are still driving south to prove it. Other places of tutwork and tribute are set. All that is wanted in this mine is vigour and economy, and with the present standard for copper ore the mine will again speak for herself in future returns. We sampled 28 tons of copper ore on Friday last.

TINCROFT.—Capts. Teague and Andrews, Feb. 1: Highbourn's Lode: In the 173, driving west of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth for tin 10f. per fin. In the 173, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin and copper 16f. per fin. In the 152, driving east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth for tin 20f. per fin. In the 162, driving east of shaft, the lode is very much improved since our last, being now worth for copper 25f. per fin. In the winze sinking under the 142 and above, 12 fms. east of the above-mentioned level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for copper ore fully 25f. per fin. There is no alteration in the old sump-shaft sinking under the 162 since last reported. In the 162, driving west of old sump-shaft, the lode is yielding saving work for tin.—Chappie's Lode: In the 120, driving west of downright shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 10f. per fin. There is no alteration in North Tincroft's lode of notice since last reported on.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Jan. 29: In sinking the engine-shaft below the 100 the lode continues to yield very good stones of copper ore, and likely to improve. The ground in Woodfall's shaft, below the 70, continues hard, principally capel. The water has been drained from the bottom of the 70, west of shaft, and shall sink a winze at once upon the ore, which is worth 35f. per fin. The ground being easy we shall get down rapidly, from present appearance, and give some trial to the value of the lode. In the 70, west of the cross-course, they have cut the south wall of the lode, but cannot say much of its worth. In the 50 cross-cut south we have not discovered any lode, and the ground continues inexpensive for driving. Other parts of the mine without much alteration.

TRELYON CONSOLS.—G. Higgs, Feb. 2: The 20 west is still worth 40f. per fin.; the No. 1 slopes in back of this level are worth 50f. per fin. The 30 west is worth about 12f. per fin.; this end is not up to the cross-course gone through in the 20 by any means. Other parts of the mine without change.

TREWEATHA.—T. Richards, W. Rose, Feb. 2: The sumpmen are still engaged in preparations for fixing permanent pitwork, but the late heavy rains having increased the water so much, they can make but very slow progress. The 50 north is worth about 2f. per fin. The south end is producing saving work. The 50 north, on the eastern lode, is producing some saving work. The slopes are much as usual.

VALE OF TOWY.—T. Harvey, S. Harper, Feb. 1: Clarke's engine-shaftmen are sinking below the 70 for level for bearers and eistern. The lode in the 70, north of this shaft, is 2 feet wide—bearing spars, and lead, but not sufficient of the latter to value. The lode in the 70 south is 1½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwt.s. of lead per fin.; no change in the 60, north of this shaft; the lode in the 50, south of Field's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide—bearings and lead, but not sufficient of the latter to value; the lode in the slopes at the back of this level is 2½ ft. wide, producing about 10 cwt.s. of lead per fin.; nothing has been done in the 40, south of the shaft, since our last report, in consequence of the men having been clearing of the shaft. The lode in the 60, north of Bonville's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing about 10 cwt.s. of lead per fin.; the lode in the 50, south of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing about 14 cwt.s. of lead per fin.; no change to notice in the 50 north of this shaft; the lode in the rise in back of this level is 2 feet wide, producing about 16 cwt.s. of lead per fin. The lode in No. 2 winze, in bottom of the 40, north of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 16 cwt.s. of lead per fin. At Nant shaft, we hope to complete the skip-road from surface to the 20 by the end of this week. Our tribute pitches are looking favourable for lead.

T. Harvey, Feb. 3: The lode in the 60, north of Bonville's shaft, is much improved since our last report, now producing from 15 to 16 cwt.s. of lead per fin., and looks well for further improvement.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, Feb. 1: The lode in the 55, west of flat-rod shaft, is about 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and stones of ore; in the 55 west we are carrying the north wall of the lode, and cutting into it occasionally; when last cut into it was 2 ft. wide, containing spar and ore. We have a good prospect before us here, and hope soon to reach the run of ore ground down in the 55 west. We are taking down the lode in the 55 west, and find it 6 ft. wide, and although it contains more spar and less ore than when last taken down, it is a lode of great promise, and no doubt will produce large quantities of ore when the ground is properly laid open, by virtue of a winze from this to the 65, which we shall commence sinking as soon as practicable; worth 15f. per fathom; the slopes in the back of this level are worth 12f. per fin. The ground in the 55 cross-cut north is more favourable for driving than for some time past.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 2: On the north lode, in the 124 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, good tribute ground. The 75 east produces stones of ore; the lode is 1½ ft. wide.—Engine Lode: In the 75 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fin. In the 65 west the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fin. Other parts are much the same as last reported.

WEST CRINNIS AND WHEAL REGENT UNITED.—J. Webb, Feb. 3: The lode in the 80, driving west, has a large lode, with a little ore. In the 80, driving west, we have a promising lode 14 in. wide—saving work. In the 40, east of flat-rod shaft, we have a lode, with occasional stones of ore. In the 30 level, driving west on Bell's lode, we have an improvement, opening out some good ore ground. Some of the slopes are improved during the last few days. The tribute pitches are producing large quantities of ore when the ground is properly laid open, by virtue of a winze from this to the 65, which we shall commence sinking as soon as practicable; worth 15f. per fathom; the slopes in the back of this level are worth 12f. per fin. The ground in the 95 cross-cut north is more favourable for driving than for some time past.

WEST HARRIET.—S. Williams, Jan. 29: The caunter lode in the 100 east is about 6 in. wide, unproductive. The caunter lode in the 90 west is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The main lode in the 90 east end is 1 ft. wide; in the bottom of the level we have broken some very good stones of ore, and the upper part of the end is poor. The main lode in the 74, east end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The main lode in the 66, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The main lode in the deep adit, east end, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The slopes below the deep adit level are poor, which I have suspended.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Jan. 29: The caunter lode in the 100 east is about 6 in. wide, unproductive. The caunter lode in the 90 west is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The main lode in the 90 east end is 1 ft. wide; in the bottom of the level we have broken some very good stones of ore, and the upper part of the end is poor. The main lode in the 74, east end, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The main lode in the 66, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The main lode in the deep adit, east end, is 1 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. The slopes below the deep adit level are poor, which I have suspended.

WHEAL LUDCOTT.—R. Knapp, Feb. 2: Wilcock's shaftmen having finished cutting the ground for bearers and cistern, are now engaged in fixing the pitwork from the 50 to the 30. The lode in the 50, north of Wilcock's shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, and will produce 8 cwt.s. of lead per fin., and the cost of driving it is 30f. per fin. The slopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 6 cwt.s. of lead per fin. The lode in the 40, south of this shaft, is 1 ft. wide, and will produce 5 cwt.s. of lead per fin., and the price for driving it is 30f. per fin. The slopes in the back of this level will produce on an average 7 cwt.s. of lead per fin., and the average price of driving it is 21s. per fin. The pitches also throughout the mine are producing their usual quantity of lead. We sold on Jan. 27 a parcel of ore, computed 50 tons, to Messrs. Locke, Blackett, and Co., at 20f. 2s. per fin.

WHEAL MARY GREGORY.—Thos. Richards, Feb. 1: The lode in the 95 east is increased in size, and producing a little copper ore. The 95 west is without change. The lode has not been taken down in the 95 west since last reported. The lode in the 75 west does not contain so much ore for the present; the last 3 fms. taken down has produced from 10f. to 15f. worth of ore per fin. The 62 and 50 are without any important alteration. The slopes in the back of the 62 west continue to produce about 3 tons of good quality ore per fin. The pitches are still looking well. We are making good progress with the adit in the western hill.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregay, Jan. 29: The engine-shaft measured 1 fm. 1 ft. sunk below the 38; set again to sink by nine men, at 20f. per fin.; there is a hard bar of ground in present bottom of this shaft, which makes the sinking so slow; this I hope the new set will get through; we are keeping out the water, so that the men can work in the bottom without any hindrance whatever.—South Mine: The adit end most improved 1 fm. 4 ft. 9 in. driven; set again to drive, by four men, at 60s. per fin., and, we hope, will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—Liskeard, Jan. 17: According to your request, I have carefully inspected the Wheal Addams Mine, in the parish of Christow, as far as I was able, but I am sorry to say that it was not in a fit state for inspection, owing to the late heavy rains, and not much of the levels cleared from at the time; the operations that have been carried on have been confined generally to the 18 and the 28, on the different lodes and branches.—South Shaft: A pitch in the back of the 28, against the 28, in the 28, north of the shaft, for 8 fms. in length will produce 9 cwt.s. of lead per fin.; working by two men, at 3f. per fin.; and directly under this pitch a winze has been sunk about 3 fms.; I did not see the bottom, in consequence of the tributaries letting some silt fall into it; as far as I could see it was about 2 fms. in depth, so far as can be seen at present from the water now flowing into it, and to raise the stuff from the 20 east. I advise these two points to be pushed on with all possible speed; you will then be opening the mine in the most economical and expeditious manner, and I consider the indications warrant such a mode of working.

WHEAL MARY TREVELYAN.—John D. Osborn, Jan. 29: Yesterday we held our monthly meeting. A winze to sink below the 20 fm. level, by six men and two boys, 2 fathoms or hole, at 80s. per fin.; we

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

A suggestion having been made in the *Mining Journal* that some acknowledgment was due to Mr. Watson, for his able advocacy of the interests of British Mining during a period of nearly 20 years, the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the presentation to him of a suitable Testimonial:—

P. E. BLACKWELL, Esq., Director of Devon Great Consols
W. D. BOAL, Esq.
HYDE CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L.
S. W. DANCKS, Esq.
W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq.
T. TAPPING, Esq.

TREASURERS: C. HANCOCK, Esq., 20, Tokenhouse-yard. | R. MIDDLETON, Esq., 26, Fleet-street.

Communications from gentlemen desirous of co-operating with the committee to be addressed to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street; and subscriptions, limited to 12. ls., may be addressed to the Treasurers, which will be duly acknowledged in the *Mining Journal*.

* It having been intimated to the Treasurers, that some gentlemen were desirous of contributing a greater amount than 12. ls., they wish it understood that, though that sum was considered as likely to be generally acceptable, subscriptions will be received of larger sums from any gentleman who may wish to go beyond the limit fixed.

The first list of subscriptions will be published in next week's Journal.

NOTES ON INDIA.

The Bengal Coal Company have been put on their defence to some charges made against them. They say that, so far from their supply having fallen off, they had raised 30,000 tons more coal than in any previous year, and that they are quite ready to fulfil their contract with the Indian General Steam Company, and deliver the 11,000 tons contracted for; but they complain that the East Indian Railway Company had not provided enough coal trucks. It is said that the Bengal Government has remonstrated with the railway company on the subject.

The telegraph line in Ceylon has been laid down cheaply. The portion from Columbo to Galle (72 miles) has cost 3000/-, or 42/- per mile, and the 72 miles from Columbo to Kandy about the same price.

An English mercantile firm has been set up in the Punjab, at Amritsar and Hureek, to deal with the native merchants of Cashmere, Nurpoor, and the Punjab. The native raw produce supplied by them includes borax, crude and refined, salt, saltpetre, sal ammoniac, yellow orpiment, and "iron" of excellent quality, and of two kinds. This hill mineral produce will, doubtless, increase as English capitalists and settlers become more numerous. The iron is charcoal iron.

MINERAL OIL.—In consequence of the great and increasing production of mineral oils, and their successful introduction into commerce, great efforts are being made to increase the supply. At present great quantities are produced in the United States, and worked up there, but for England and the Continent the chief supply is obtained from the East Indies and the Burmese territories. It is used for various purposes; one, there is reason to believe, is the adulteration of olive oil. To the smell much of the olive oil in common consumption will be found to have a smack of creosote and other products of the mineral oils. For some years of late the olive oils were adulterated with lard oils from the United States. A great increase of supply is now promised from the Brazils, where an enterprising American, Mr. Frederick Hamilton Southworth, has obtained from the Brazilian Government the privilege of mining in the new mining districts in the Valley of Camamu, 50 miles south of Bahia. The discovery was made by Mr. Southworth, who, as a reward, has obtained the privilege for 30 years. The mines produce "illuminating" clay, rich in oil, bitumen, and even in some strata so bituminous as to yield tar, while other strata consist of solid dark bitumen. The oily clay burns like wax, and, when dry, lights with a match. One pound will, it is said, yield more gas than the same quantity of spermaceti, giving forth an intense light. It is much to be desired that more attention were paid to the formations in this country capable of yielding mineral oils—as the shales. At the outset the shale companies did not do well, but, both in England and France, shale oil of good quality has been produced, and the refuse valuable for manure.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—By the intelligence just received from Australia, we learn that the following ships had left Port Phillip with gold, for British ports:—Norfolk, 40,643 ozs.; Red Jacket, 39,611 ozs.; Morning Light, 13,609 ozs.; Tornado, 29,164 ozs.; which, with the 75,461 ozs. by the Columbian, makes a total value of 567,569.

MINING IN LOMBARDY.—A new silver-lead mine of great promise has been opened during the past year at Brusimpiano, in the province of Como, by the Société Fersina, a company of native gentlemen of high standing, who have had the good sense to employ English labour for the purpose. The mine is situated at the junction of the Jura limestone, with the peculiar red granite which forms a portion of the southern shore of the Lake of Legano. A large dyke of metaporphite, resembling some of the Cornish lavas in its nature, exist near the mines. The lodes traverse all three of the above-named formations. The principal lode is composed of galena, fluor-spar, sulphate of barytes, flookan, and quartz. It is perfectly regular, and from 2 to 4 ft. wide, traversing the strata, and underlying to the north. It carries well-defined walls, and has a fine blue dookan on its footwall. The country is a very easy for driving and sinking. The first perpendicular shaft in Lombardy, sunk for the purpose of cutting a lode at a given depth, has been commenced at these mines by English miners, and they have lately reached the lode by a cross-cut from it, at a depth of 10 fms. The lode there has a most promising appearance; it is 5 ft. wide, and contains a good quantity of very pure galena. Not a trace of zinc (blende) is mixed with the lead ore. They are sinking the same shaft for a 20 fathom level. Another shaft is being sunk on the same lode to the west of the principal working on its inclination. During this year their operations will be carried on with a large force, in order to develop the riches of the mines speedily. Dressing-floors are now being laid out, and houses for the miners, and workshops, have already been constructed. The company have the intention of selling the produce of their mines in England. Everything seems to indicate that the silver-lead mines of Brusimpiano will be before long among the most productive of southern Europe.

MINING IN IRELAND.—At the last half-yearly meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland it appeared that the net profit on the transactions of the six months amounted to 60447. 9s. 9d.—The Knockmahon Copper Mines produced ore estimated at the value of 22,9947. 9s. 9d.; the net profit, 18164. 4s. 5d.; the expenditure must have been very great—21,178. 5s. 4d.; and although the product of this rich mine is vast, yet its profit is much less than the lead or coal mines.—At the Luganure and Glendalough Mines Company (Wicklow) the estimated net value of the lead ore produced was 12,707L 14s. 7d., and the profit 41967. 17s. 8d.—At the Slievardagh Colliery (county Tipperary) the output in coals and culm during the past six months was 24,744 tons; this is certainly a most creditable working, but we are told the profit is only 1589L 2s.: the report does not state what the estimated value of coal and culm raised amounts to, or what proportion the coal bears to the culm; but supposing it to be like the Kilkenney and Queen's County beds of coal, the value of the 24,000 tons may be estimated at 12,000/-, and the expenditure would, on this calculation, amount to 10,500/- in six months. The company complain of competition arising in the collieries. When such enormous produce can be raised it is surprising how the Mining Company of Ireland have been able so long to monopolise the Irish mines. Rich seams are idle and unworked, but we hope the mineral wealth of Ireland will be developed, and that the owners of mines will exert themselves to have their mines wrought, thus benefiting themselves, their country, and the adventurous miner, to whom every encouragement should be given.

COAL IN AMERICA.—Product of the Anthracite Coal Fields of Pennsylvania for 1858: Area in acres. Tons.
1.—Southern coal district, comprising the Schuylkill, Pine Grove, and Lykens Valley regions 75,560 3,120,325
2.—Middle coal district, comprising the Lehigh, Treverton, and Shamokin regions 85,525 1,621,308
3.—Northern coal district, comprising the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions 76,805 2,973,211
Total of the three fields 238,880 6,714,844
Total of the three fields in 1857 6,798,039
Increase, 1858 26,815

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, Feb. 4, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Copper wire	0 1 1	Sheets	1034d.—1134d.
ditto tubes	0 1 2½—0 1 3½	Wire	11d.—
Sheathing & bolts	0 1 0½—0 1 1½	Tubes	13½d.—14d.
Bottoms	0 1 0—0 1 1½	FOREIGN STEEL.	Per Ton.
Old (Exchange)	0 0 11—	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) (nom.)	
Best selected	0 1 10—0 1 11	Ditto, (hammered) 20 10 0—21 10 0	
Tough cake	112 10 0—	Ditto, in faggots 21 0 0—22 0 0	
Tile	112 10 0—	English, Spring 18 0 0—22 0 0	
South American	103 0 0—107 0 0	QUICKSILVER.	Per lb.
		English, blocks 0 1 11—0 2 0	
		Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 127 0 0—	
		Ditto, Refined 133 0 0—	
		Banca 0 0—0 0	
		Straits 0 0—0 131 0 0	
		In stock to arrive. —	
		TIN-PLATES.	Per Ton.
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde	2 13 6—2 15 6	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. 1 12 0—1 13 0	
Ditto, in Tyne & Tees	2 19 6—2 2 6	IX Ditto 1st quality 1 18 0—1 19 0	
Ditto, forge	2 17 6—	IX Ditto 2d quality 1 10 0—1 11 0	
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 10 0—5 0 0	4 10 0—5 0	IX Ditto 2d quality 1 16 0—1 17 0	
Welsh Forge Pig	3 0 0—3 5 0	IC Coke 1 6 0—	
		IX Ditto 1 12 6—	
		Canada plates 0 0—0 15 0 0	
		In London ; 20s. less at the works.	
English Pig	22 15 0—23 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing. —p. lb. 10½d.	
Ditto sheet	23 10 0—	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. .p. cwt. 2 2 0	
Ditto red lead	24 0 0—	Spanish 22 5 0—22 10 0	
Ditto white	30 0 0—	Indian Charcoal Pigs } none in London } — 7 10 0	
Ditto patent shot	28 10 0—		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—There has been a fair demand for metals generally, and although at times we have experienced a slight reaction, the market altogether may be considered tolerably steady, and prices firm.

COPPER.—Orders have been limited, both for unwrought as well as for manufactured, and beyond the ordinary requirements there does not appear to be any movement in this metal; shipping orders are scarce.

IRON.—The market does not exhibit any symptoms of activity; in fact, if anything, there is less buoyancy than there was a month ago, and although prices can scarcely be quoted anything lower, sellers being anxious for specifications, are indisposed to turn away orders for the sake of a slight difference—say 2s. 6d. per ton for merchant bars. Staffordshire descriptions are quiet, but remain as previously quoted. Swedish bars have improved, the long drought that has prevailed in Sweden causing sellers to ask an advance in price, as supplies this year are likely to fall short of the average quantity. Scotch pigs are dull, and have declined; shipments have fallen off; sellers now quote at 53s., mixed numbers, g.m.b., f.o.b. in Glasgow.

LEAD.—Smelters are not quite so busy, the advanced prices checking the demand. Sellers demand 22d. 15s. for pig, and 23d. 10s. for sheets.

SPILLER.—The transactions have been of a very limited character, and at easier rates. Small plates have been sold at 22d. 12s. 6d., but buyers are not inclined to repeat offers at so high a figure. Shippers are principally holding off until prices recede to 22d., or under. Stock here on the 1st inst., 4411 tons.

TIN.—English block, &c., remain steady, at fixed rates. Foreign has been dull, but prices continue much the same. The advices, however, to-day from Holland report higher rates, there being buyers at 79 fs., which may probably influence holders here to ask higher prices.

TIN-PLATES.—Without change, either in demand or value.

STEEL.—Swedish keg is improving; the stock here is very small, and supplies are likely to be short this year.

QUICKSILVER.—No stock available; for arrival there is none offering.

THE TIN TRADE.—Mr. N. Breebart (Goll and Co., Amsterdam), under date Jan. 31, writes:—We have to report a further upward movement in prices since the close of December, occasioned by speculative operations. The first fortnight of the past month presented an animated market, but as soon as the quotation had been forced up to 79 fs., the speculative demand ceased, and the previous excitement was succeeded by a more subdued tone, which has continued from the middle of the month of the present date, during which period some reaction in value has taken place, the closing quotation being 78 fs. Although the transactions which have taken place have been somewhat extensive, they have been shared in to a limited degree only by foreign markets, and offers made even at 14 f. below the prices ruling here were not accepted. This circumstance has stood much in the way of real business, and as soon as speculators ceased their purchases (as above mentioned) the market immediately gave way, and at one moment it would have been difficult to find buyers for any quantity of importance even at 77½ fs. The few transactions which have taken place during the last fortnight comprise only a few hundred slabs, at 78 fs.

Stock of Banca warrants on Dec. 23 Slabs 55,045 61,120 31,947
Deliveries up to Jan. 31—1859, 1858, and 1857 10,784 6,250 7,670

Stock of warrants this day 44,261 54,870 24,277
Stock in hands of trading society for their annual report 77,476 102,722 113,549

The deliveries during January have been larger than at the corresponding period of last year. The increase may be attributed to the fact of the general trade of Europe being at that time prostrated from the effects of the financial crisis of 1857, and also to the circumstances of the navigation having remained perfectly uninterrupted during the past month. The stock available for the next sale has improved in proportion to the preceding month. The estimates of the quantity which the trading society will have at their disposal when the usual period arrives for their annual sale range between 150,000 and 160,000 slabs, and upon this point there is very little difference of opinion among our mercantile public.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 3.—The past week has not been marked by any movement of importance in the metal trade, prices of all kinds having remained undisturbed. As regards manufactured iron, current quotations are firmly maintained, notwithstanding the caution exercised by buyers in giving out their orders, and the suspension, in consequence of the uneasy feeling with respect to political matters, of a considerable number of contracts entered into for the Mediterranean markets. There have been no important fluctuations in the price of Scotch pig-iron in the absence of transactions; quotations have remained steady, and there does not appear to be much reason to apprehend lower prices. The value of good merchantable brands, f.o.b. in Glasgow, storekeepers' warrants, is 53s., net cash. The shipments for the week are 7300 tons, against 10,514 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing a continued decrease in the exports, which, however, may be partly accounted for by the absence of sufficient tonnage. Both in English and foreign tin prices are well maintained, and, if anything, have an upward tendency. Tin-plates are in fair demand at current rates. The latest American accounts are not favourable to an advance. Copper is not so well enquired for, there being an anxiety evinced to sell parcels in second hands. Lead is in good request, and the price of pig-lead especially has an upward tendency. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 61 12s. 6d. to 71 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126d. per ton; common bar, 127d.; refined block, 133d.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, 1C, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 6d. to 27s.—Lead: English sheet, 23s. per ton; English pig, 22d.—Copper: Cake and tile, 112d. 10s. per ton; best selected, 115d. 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 0d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30d. to 40d. per ton; spring, 18d. to 24d.; cast and shear, 50d. to 60d. per ton.

GLASGOW, FEB. 3.—As was anticipated, the market for Scotch pig-iron has gradually given way during the last fortnight. The price went as low as 53s., and has since remained quiet at that, with fair amount of business doing. No. 1, g.m.b., 52s.; No. 1, Garthsherr, 56s. 3d.—Shipments: Foreign, 1610 tons; coastwise, 5690 tons = 7300 tons, against 10,514 tons last year.

NEW YORK, JAN. 18.—Scotch pig-iron has been in good demand, and the stock on hand has been much reduced, the price for the best brands remaining unaltered; we note sales of 200 tons, at \$52.50 to \$26. There has been considerable enquiry for bars, and sales have taken place in both English and Sweden: 100 tons of English refined sold at \$55.50. Tin was inactive, and prices remained without alteration, the latest quotation being for Banca 29d. 4d., and Straits 29d. to 30d. cash. Tin plates con-

tinued dull, and sales unimportant, \$9.25 being asked for 13 X, and \$7.25 c., at six months, for IC coke. For copper there had been considerable enquiry, and prices for new sheathing were very firm, and sales of 10,000 lbs. of Baltimore had been effected at 23d. c. cash. For old copper there had been more enquiry; we note sales of 23,000 lbs., at 21½ c. to 22d. c. cash. Lead was in good demand, full prices being realised, and the market showing an upward tendency. We observe sales of 500 tons of Spanish and German, at \$5.50 to \$5.62; 65 tons of San Andres, at \$5.75; and 25 tons of Mexican, at \$5.55, cash. Bar, pipe, and sheet continue steady, at 6 c. cash. For spelter there has been but very little enquiry, the quotation being 5½ c. to 5½ c., at six months.

BOSTON, JAN. 20.—On the 10th inst. we advised you of a strong upward tendency of the market in mining shares. The movement has been well sustained, and most of the quotations exhibit a considerable advance over the prices of that date. The money market is more active, without change of rates. Ingot copper, 23d. to 23d. c. cash. Foreign advices indicate a further advance in price.

Although rumours of wars on the Continent, and a fear on all sides that we may be drawn into collision with one power or another, affect people's minds, and prevent their speculating, except for a "fall," we find the MINING MARKET was well supported during the greater part of the week, and a good demand for leading mines existed. Before the close, however, shares in many cases were flatter, and a greater desire exhibited to sell. Lead and tin mines are best supported, as apprehensions exist that copper may slightly decline. Lead containing good quantities of silver is in great request, and one mine has lately sold a parcel as high as 28d. per ton. Rosewarne shares have been very largely dealt in, and advanced to 75, but owing to a few sellers appearing, and an attempt to run them down, the price receded, and left off at 55; the bottom level, the 80 east, is worth 20d. per fm.; the 80 west, 6d. to 7d

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Vale of Towy, 12s. to 13s.; West Caradon, 65 to 67½; West Seton, not quite so firm, at 32s to 33s; Wheal Addams, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Wheal Charlotte, 17 to 20; Wheal Edwards, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Mary Ann, 48 to 49; Wheal Wrey, 2½ to 2½; Ludcott has advanced to 2½, 2½. Mold Mining Company, ½ to ¾; South Caradon Wheal Hooper, 18s. to 20s.; Redmoor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Wheal Unity Consols, 1. New Treleigh, 1; from a special inspection of the mine, we are glad to perceive the prospects are good, and the shares worth looking after. Gernick, 1; the lode in the 36 end is 4 feet wide, and very promising. North Dolcoath, 5½; next week, we understand, about 1000/- worth of silver will be sold. East Russell, 7 to 7½; the north part of the lode in the 88 has not yet been reached, but a rise in the back of the 66 is worth 20/- per fm. Tamar Consols, 26s. to 28s., and rather flatter; but the mine is now yielding good profits. North Downs, 3½ to 3½; this mine has also been specially inspected, and the report is of a very satisfactory character, both as to its present state and manner of working it. Tehidy, 1½ to 1½; no call at the last meeting, and mine looking well.

In the COAL MARKET, during the past week, a great improvement has taken place, there being a steady demand for every description of house coals. On Monday and Wednesday, out of the 212 ships at market only 37 were left unsold; the prices were—Best Wallsend, 17s. to 17s. 9d.; second quality ditto, 15s. 6d. to 17s.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. 6d.; and Hartley's, 15s. Yesterday an advance of 3d. per ton took place in house qualities, while for manufacturers' and Hartley's there was very little enquiry, previous prices being with difficulty obtained: 127 ships were at market, of which number 102 were sold, the closing quotations being—Best Wallsend, 17s. 6d. to 18s.; second quality ditto, 15s. 9d. to 17s. 3d.; manufacturers' and Hartley's, 12s. to 15s.; and steam coals, 21s.

COAL EXPORTS IN 1858.—Messrs. W. and H. Laird and Co., Liverpool, in their Export Coal Circular, state that the total exports of coal from Great Britain during the year 1858 were 6,077,863 tons, showing a decrease, as compared with the year 1857, of 148,187 tons. The exports were as follows:—From the Northern ports, 3,592,206 tons; from the Yorkshire ports, 253,640 tons; from Liverpool, 467,478 tons; from the Severn ports, 1,382,277 tons; and from the Scotch ports, 382,662 tons. There was a decrease on the year at all the ports except the Yorkshire ports, where the increase over the year 1857 was 22,785 tons. The total exports for December were 381,077 tons.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.—The Admiralty require tenders for 3500 tons of South Wales coal, for Gibraltar; also for 3000 tons of South Wales coal, for Trincomalee.—The Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital require tenders for 2700 tons of Stewart, Haswell, Hetton, or Sou. Hetton coal.

In SALT PPETRE, during the past week, but very little has been doing, holders for the most part demanding advanced prices. We observe sales of 750 bags of Bengal, 3½ per cent. refraction, 43s.; 8½ per cent. refraction, 41s.; 6½ per cent. refraction, 41s. 6d.; and 11½ per cent. refraction, 40s. We also note sales of 608 bags Madras, at improved rates, the quotations being—20 per cent. refraction, 38s.; 17½ per cent. refraction, 38s. 6d.; and 11½ per cent. refraction, 39s. During the week 388 tons have been landed, and 230 tons delivered, leaving the amount in stock 3668 tons, against 5956 tons at the same period last year.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3787 tons of ore were sold, realising 24,661. 11s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 138s. 19s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 6s. 10s.; quantity of fine copper, 252 tons 7 cwtas. The following are the particulars:

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 6.....	3559	£138 0	7½	£7 9 0	£100 15
" 13.....	3862	142 6	6 2 0	101 0	
" 20.....	4428	146 10	5½	5 15 6	99 4
" 27.....	3356	141 19	6½	6 6 0	97 10
Feb. 3.....	3787	138 19	6½	6 10 0	97 15

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 17. 6s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 7d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 17. 2s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 4d.

At Liverpool, on Saturday, Messrs. Dicksons, Boardman, and Co. sampled about 418 tons of copper ore and regulus, ex Ferris, from Valparaiso, for sale on Thursday.—Lot 1 about 65 tons copper ore, lot 2 about 65 tons, lot 3 about 65 tons, lot 4 about 64 tons, and lot 5 about 64 tons copper ore, lot 6 about 48 tons copper regulus, and lot 7 about 47 tons ditto.

Wheal Basset bi-monthly account showed—Labour cost, 2807. 12s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 6397. 18s. 7d.; dues, 4757. 7s. 3d.; income tax, 1847. 6s. 3d. = 41677. 4s. 7d.—Copper ore sold, 65247. 12s. 6d.; tin, 6057. 17s. 10d.; discounts, 101. 1s. 3d.; profit on the two months, 3033. 6s. 5d.; balance last account, 1451. 16s. 10d. A dividend of 3072. (6s. per share) was declared. Capt. Richards and Pope reported that the staves and pitches were looking well, and producing fair quantities of copper and tin. The copper credits for the next account will be about 300/- above the present.

At the United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 994. 18s. 11d.; copper ore sold, 8106. 3s. 7d.; tin, 1307. 10s. 9d.; muriatic, 237. 0s. 9d.; sundries, 4637. 17s. 9d. = 9830. 10s. 10d.—Mine cost, Nov. and Dec., 2610. 8s. 8d.; tributes' balances, 1182. 18s. 9d.; dues, 2831. 14s. 9d.; merchants' bills, rent, &c., 2515. 5s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 3102. 5s. 9d. Upon the two months' working there was a profit of 22061. 6s. 10d. A dividend of 1200. (3s. per share) was declared, which, with 1000/- applied to account of Consols loss, left 802. 5s. 9d. to be carried to next account. Captain J. Davey reported the four engines in the United Mines to be going 23 strokes per minute.

At Wheat Buller meeting, on Jan. 18, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 291. 9s. 4d.; copper ore and tinstiff sold (deducting dues and 400/- charged on account of last meeting), 3252. 7d.; sundries, 1747. 6s. 4d. = 37177. 15s. 4d.—Mine cost, Nov., 1144. 9s. 1d.; Dec., 11407. 13s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 814. 14s. 9d.; income tax, 38s.; leaving credit balance, 1765. 6s. 2d. The profit on the two months' working was 2911. 9s. A dividend of 769. (3s. per share) was declared. The agent's report was considered favourable.

At Wheat Trellawny quarterly meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. Philip in the chair), the statements of accounts showed—Balance from Aug., 1220. 3s. 1d.; ore sold, 8424. 8s. 4d. = 9644. 11s. 5d.—Labour cost, &c., 5755. 13s. 3d.; miners' fees, 1562. 18s. 4d. = 20877. 3s. 4d.—Mine cost, &c., 15347. 14s. 2d.; leaving balance 1520. 1s. 2d.; dividend of 2000. (2s. per share) was declared.

Capt. T. Neill reported the stoves in the back of Bastard's level to be worth 14s. per fm.; the 132, north of Chippendale's shaft, 8s. per fm.; the 142, north fin.; the 132, north of Chippendale's shaft, 8s. per fm.; the 142, on south mine, 9s. per fm.; the 130, 8s. per fm.; the 107 north, 8s. per fm. The stoves and pitches are produced much as usual.

The Tincroft Mining Company, on Thursday, declared their twenty-third dividend, of 5s. per share.

At Devon and Cornwall United Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. S. S. Bastard in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 524. 7s. 4d.—Mine cost, &c., 1562. 18s. 4d. = 20877. 3s. 4d.—Mine cost, &c., 15347. 14s. 2d.; leaving balance 1520. 1s. 2d.; dividend of 2000. (2s. per share) was declared.

Capt. T. Neill reported the stoves in the back of Bastard's level to be worth 14s. per fm.; the 132, north of Chippendale's shaft, 8s. per fm.; the 142, north fin.; the 132, north of Chippendale's shaft, 8s. per fm.; the 142, on south mine, 9s. per fm.; the 130, 8s. per fm.; the 107 north, 8s. per fm. The stoves and pitches are produced much as usual.

At Swannop meeting, on Jan. 12 (Capt. Todd in the chair), a statement of account, showing a balance against the adventures of 1780. 3s. 2d., was presented, to meet which a call of 10s. per share was made. Mr. Todd reported that since the 9th November he had reduced the fumes obtained from the ore, and got from them 16 tons of soft lead; he had also smelted 80 tons of ore by the new process, which has produced 11 tons 10 cwt.s., worth with the silver (from assay) 32s. per ton. On the erection of another furnace he should be able to get through 200 tons of ore per month, which will produce from 28 to 30 tons, of the average value of 32s. per ton.

At Ribden Mine extraordinary general meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. S. Richmond in the chair), a copy of the accounts had been forwarded to the shareholders, which it was intended should be passed at this meeting, the object being to appoint a time for the annual meeting, which it was ultimately resolved should be held on the second Wednesday in August in each year. A satisfactory report from Dr. J. J. Watson was read, which will be found in another column. Capt. Ninnes stated that he had sampled some copper ore, but did not think it advisable to do so until the machinery was completed, when he hoped to sample regularly.

At North Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Mine cost from May to Oct., 14321. 2s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 813. 7s. 3d.; doctor and club, 17. 2s. 6d.; payable on shares relinquished, 182. 0s. 7d. = 22821. 12s. 6d.—Ore sold, 1354. 12s. 7d.; leaving debt balance, 891. 16s. 8d. It was agreed that the balance should be divided, and collected from the adventurers. It was resolved—that the operations in the eastern part of the mine below the 72, be discontinued, excepting a cross-cut in the 96 south, by the sumpmen; that the materials be drawn up to the 96; and the cross-cut at the 72 be continued south to cut the lode.

At West Par Consols Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Mitchell in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 135. 14s. 10d. The balance of liabilities over assets was 364. Since last meeting the liabilities had been decreased 2004. A vote of thanks was passed to Capt. Webb. Details of proceedings in another column.

At Wheal Damsel meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the six months ending December showed—Mine cost, 1355. 11s. 9d.; merchants' bills, 591. 16s. 8d.; doctor's fees, 87. 0s. 9d.; rent of stamps, 45. 16s. 8d.; —2281. 5s. 1d.—Black tin sold, 927. 6s. 4d.; copper ore, 47. 9s. 5d.; materials, 271. 10s. 1d.; calls 1200. It was authorised to take legal measures to recover all costs in arrear. Capt. W. John having been appointed managing agent at West Caradon, it was resolved that Capt. J. Blamey be appointed in his stead, at 67. 6s. per month.

At Hindston Down Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 374. 18s. 6d.; copper ore sold, and carriage, 1082. 11s. 5d.; calls received, 354. 2s. = 18112. 12s. 11d.—Mine cost, Nov., 507. 8s. 4d.; Dec., 533. 18s. 5d.; merchants' bills, Aug. 120. 9s. 5d.; Sept. 1244. 14s. 1d.; Oct., 137. 14s. 1d.; Nov., 130. 15s. 2d.; Duxbury dues, 69. 3s. 5d.; office expenses, 377. 2s. 6d.; discount, 13s. 2d.; leaving balance, 89. 16s. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. W. Richards reported that about 200 tons of ore, of similar quality to the last, may be calculated upon for the next sampling. Mr. Laws was appointed secretary; and the meeting were of opinion that there is no necessity for three agents at the mine, and that the purser's salary of 10s. per month was excessive. The question of agency charges was referred to the committee, with power to make such reductions as they might deem desirable.

At East Tamar Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 245. 4s. 9d.; lead ore sold, 350. 4s. 9d.; Dec., 447. 12s. 5d.; flour-sugar sold, 43. 7s. 7d.; calls received, 611. 12s. = 1677. 11s. 5d.; mine cost, Sept., 236. 2s. 10d.; Oct., 204. 13s. 4d.; Nov., 244. 14s. 5d.; Dec., 246. 15s. 2d.; office expenses and banker's commission, 31. 17s. 5d.; discount, 13s. 2d.; leaving credit balance, 470. 17s. 4d. A call of 1s. per share was made.—Capt. Wolferstan and Tremays reported that owing to the falling off in the productiveness of the lode at the 50 south they had been unable to sample at the time expected, but hope to have 30 tons ready by the end of the month. The pit work and machinery are in perfect order, and the mine altogether in good working condition.

At Drake Walls Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. Bayly in the chair), the accounts showed—Tin ores and sundries, 7754. 12s. 8d.; balance against the mine, 601. 9s. 8d.; labour cost and sundries, 7814. 16s. 4d.; profit and loss account shows balance last year, 5357. 9s. 8d.; loss as above, 601. 9s. 8d.; against calls received, 640. 1s.; leaving a balance of assets over liabilities, 29. 6s. 8d. The captain's report was read, and is very satisfactory, and the mine is said to be looking very well.

At Killeverreath Mine meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts showed—Mine costs to end of Dec., 1858, 891. 9s. 8d. Calls received, 821. 11s. 1d.; leaving balance due, 81. 17s. 5d. The accounts were received and entered in the Cost-book. It was resolved,

That as Capt. Martyn is satisfied of the existence of the main part of the lode, south of our present level, he be requested to proceed with a cross-cut in that direction as rapidly as possible."

At Rosewarne Consols meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 7s. per share was made, which would pay everything up to the end of last year. Capt. Richards and Hollow reported very fully on the mine, and it was considered that the company would be great gainers by the grant from the Rev. H. Peter, and pay costs in future.

At Bwlch Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. J. F. Dorrington in the chair), the statement of accounts showed—Cash received on account of oil, 645. 18s. 6d.; London office expenses, &c., 332. 6s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of the mine, 131. 18s. 6d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made, and the committee re-elected for the next three months.

At East Rosewarne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Rowlands in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 79. 15s. 1d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept., 235. 2s. 4d.; Oct., 229. 14s. 10d.; Nov., 245. 15s. 2d.; calls received, 625. 1s.; tin ore sold, 181. 9s. 5d.; silver ore sold, 181. 15s. 10d.; copper ore sold, 181. 10s. 1d.; leaving debit balance, 37. 9s. 1d. A call of 2s. per share was made. A detailed report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At Wheal Tehidy meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Rougier in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 527. 6s. 3d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, Sept., 1307. 3s. 8d.; October, 159. 1s. 2d.; Nov., 160. 15s. 10d.; paid royalty to October, 132. 16s. 1d.; advance on tribute, 80. 1s.; interest and commission, 22. 17s. 6d.; sundries, 121. 7s. 8d. = 1225. 15s. 10d.—Calls received, 547. 6s. 1d.; copper ore sold, Oct., 106. 1s. 10d.; ditto, Dec., 203. 1s. 1d.; tin sold, 11. 10s.; leaving debit balance, 367. 5s. 5d. Capt. John Pope reported that they had four pitches on tribute, from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in. He would recommend draining the water to the 70, on the counter lode, and driving east and west, as they had gone through a very promising lode in the 60 for several fins. He would recommend draining the water to the 70, on the counter lode, and driving east and west, as they had gone through a very promising lode in the 60 for several fins. He would recommend draining the water to the 70, on the counter lode, and driving east and west, as they had gone through a very promising lode in the 60 for several fins.

At Wheal Trungle meeting, on Jan. 25, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 81. 12s. 9d.; labour cost for four months, 420. 12s. 10d.; merchants' bills, 77. 13s. 4d.; sundries, 1. 10s.; calls received, 51. 2s.; leaving debit balance, 59. 4s. 1d. A call of 1s. per share was made, paying forthwith. Capt. Thomas Trelease reported that the

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Cornish Copper Mining Enterprise, 1850 TO 1st MAY, 1858, INCLUSIVE. By R. TREDDINICK, Mining Engineer and Share Dealer, 4, Austinfriars, London. 1000 copies only are published, price bound 5s. per copy. Early application, to guard against disappointment, is earnestly requested.—Communications to be addressed to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Is Mining for Metallic Ores a Legitimate and Profitable Channel for Investment? OR IS IT NOT? By JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

May be had gratis on application, either personally or by letter, at his office, 3, Queen's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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Goes far to supply what has long been felt as a want alike by solicitors, managers, and all others interested in railway guidance or management, are lucidly explained in an elaborate introduction.—*Railway Times*, December 25.

This is a valuable work. It contains all the general Acts relating to railways, excellently arranged and indexed, and an introductory chapter, in which we find a good history of railways. Railway directors, officers, and shareholders, as well as professional men, will find this work of assistance to them.—*Heraclitus*, December 25.

London: W. H. Smith and Son, 186, Strand, and Sackville-street, Dublin; Bradford and Blacklock, Manchester.

The Commercial and Traders' Legal Guide. By THOMAS HUGH MARKHAM, Esq., M.A., Barrister at Law of the Inner Temple. London: Richardson Brothers, 23, Cornhill.

On Syphilis. By C. F. MAUNDR, F.R.C.S., Demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, Demonstrator of Operative Surgery in Paris. A translation of Ricord's recent Lectures, with a letter on "external division" of stricture, by the translator. London: John Churchill, New Burlington-street, W.

Works published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

FRACTICAL TREATISE ON MINE ENGINEERING. By G. C. GREENWELL. In one vol., half-bound, £2 15s.; whole bound in Morocco, £3 10s. In two vols., half-bound, £3 3s.

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Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the *Journal* should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COAL SHAMS.—As I perceive much useful information is occasionally communicated through your journal in reply to the enquiries of correspondents, may I be permitted to ask if the *Ascoris Atlassastrum*, or its genera, which is found in our modern canals and rivers, in many cases offering serious impediments to navigation, has been traced in the flora existing at the time of the formation of our coal beds?—*ONCEA*.

OLD TOLGS UNITED MINES.—"A Shareholder" should forward his letter to Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle direct; they would be quite as likely to heed his advice by such a course as by addressing them through the *Journal*. The "feelings and conduct of lawyers" are not generally affected by anonymous writers.

MINE MANAGEMENT.—As an old miner, I must express my satisfaction at the proceedings at West Caradon meeting last week. From early associations, I am opposed to London management: gentlemen in the City know little practically of mining, and feel greater interest in the price of shares than in the proper development of the mine they are supposed to superintend. But here is a case in which the efficacy of the system can be tested. West Caradon has been removed from the old system to the new; let us judge from the result what advantage is gained. It was well suggested that, as a means of obtaining information as to the improvement effected under the new management, items of expenditure should be given in detail. This was a very wise proposition, and I trust the plan will be fully carried out. Whatever were the defects which caused the management to be removed, we could not complain of the accounts; they were all plainly and fully set forth, and every item shown. One excellent plan adopted by Mr. Crouch should not be lost sight of—that of advertising for materials; and I wish it was more generally adopted. That not only ensures an economical supply of good materials, but removes doubt and prevents jobbing.—*A MINER*.

CARON HILL COPPER, LEAD, AND TIN MINING COMPANY, SOUTH TAWTON AND THROWLEY, DEVON.—Can any of your readers give a five years' shareholder any information in respect to the position of the above company, and if there is any consolation for a neglected subscriber?—*G.J.*

Great Wheal Vor.—We cannot publish the letter from "A Shareholder in the Old Company" without the writer's name being attached.

The New Llanfair Mining Company.—Myself and many other shareholders subscribed nearly 30,000*l.* in 1855 to work these mines. The adventure proving unsuccessful, it was resolved to wind up the company by selling the mine, with its machinery. We understand its disposal was effected, but from the day it was sold to this date no satisfactory information can be obtained as to whether anything is left to be divided, or when the shareholders are to be called together. This conduct on the part of the directors is most unaccountable, as great confidence was placed in their respectability. It is rumoured that there is money in hand sufficient to distribute 2*s.* per share, and it is to be hoped that a public meeting will be immediately called for the purpose of laying before it a statement of our affairs.—*A SHAREHOLDER*: London, Jan. 21.

In the *Journal* of last week, the manager of West Caradon Mine was named F. B. Pryor, and the St. Day United report was signed H. Pryor. In each case it should have been Francis Pryor.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—The letter from Capt. Moore shall appear in next week's *Journal*.

Mining in Wales.—I read with much interest and pleasure your remarks upon, and extracts from, Capt. Matthew Francis's Report on Lead Mining in Cardiganshire. I wonder much that none of our London "men of money," energy, &c., as they are known to be, do not turn their attention to the re-working of the rich mines in the vicinity of Mold, known as the Mold Mines, and comprising Gwemynnydd, Vron Vowno, Cathole, Ffwrll-wheal, &c.,—mines which have paid thousands. They were stopped some eight or ten years ago, I believe, from the low price of ore, then about 7*s.* per ton. The best authority states that a fine run of ore was left in the Gwemynnydd drivings; and this must be evident to any one acquainted with the place, lying as these mines do between Cwrt Hendre on the north, and Maesysafn on the south, and these have been amply proved. The Vron Issa Company are proving their sets, and will I doubt not be successful. There is also abundance of property in the neighbourhood full of excellent coal and ironstone; and all this mineral wealth connected (by rail to Chester) with the Great Western, London and North-Western, Holyhead, and Birkenhead lines. Thus, I cannot see why Flintshire should be behind Cardiganshire in mining. All that is required is capital (not large), spirit, energy, and good judgement; with these the returns would be speedy and good.—*MINE*.

Mining Reviews considered as a Guide to Investors.—I beg to inform your correspondent, "Profit and Loss," that in his statement in my last week's *Journal* he has not done justice to Wheel Sidney. He writes that in 1854 Wheel Sidney shares were 3*s.* each, now 17*s.* 6*d.* He should have stated also that in 1854 this mine was divided into 1034 shares only, now the number is 4096. The price named (17*s.* 6*d.*) is not fair, but below the market, and the mine looks better now than it did nine months since, when the shares were at 3*s.*—*A SHAREHOLDER*: Feb. 3.

Received.—J. Pearson (Merthyr)—Capt. Bennett—R. McD. (Bath)—J. F. (Lambeth)—M. F.—W. and D. (Birmingham)—Bristolian.

EARLY PUBLICATION OF THE MINING JOURNAL.—In compliance with the frequently expressed wish of many of our subscribers to receive the *MINING JOURNAL* on Saturday evening instead of Sunday morning, we have at length succeeded in completing our arrangements for publishing in time for the Saturday morning's mail. Henceforth the *MINING JOURNAL* may be obtained at our office at FIVE O'CLOCK A.M., or can be delivered by any Newsman in the metropolis with the morning papers.

We shall give a SUPPLEMENT with next week's *MINING JOURNAL*, in which will appear—Mr. Foster's paper on Aluminium—Mr. Cuell's Statistics of the Mining Interest—The Patent Law, and its Reformers—Mining Photographs: Rosewall Hill—The Mining and Smelting Interests of Chili—Legitimate Mining—Continuation of the papers on Outlines of Practical Science,—and much Miscellaneous Information now necessarily omitted.

* * * The INDEX and TITLE-PAGE to Volume XXVIII of the *MINING JOURNAL* was published as a SUPPLEMENT to last week's *Journal*.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5, 1859.

The REFORM tendencies of the world appear in reality to have no defined object. Reform arguments seem impossible of solution, and reform men incapable of that combination from which alone the success of the great cause can be rationally expected. It is singular how difficult it is to fashion a political good to our national requirements, and yet with what ease wrong is perpetrated and injury inflicted. As far as appearances go there is nothing serviceable constructive in our political GENIUS at the present day—we are right in principle but wrong in practice: so that if we correct an error here it merely changes its position, and, *mutato nomine*, is tolerated elsewhere, this immunity being the consequence of a distaste to innovation where certain interests might be in any wise disturbed. Better bear with an old friend's most glaring faults than hazard his hastiness by anti-migrations upon them. Our *Lares* and *Penates* must not be disturbed: the national hearth must be one of peace and concord, its light must not reflect disunion of the classes on any account: and hence has it come to pass that we are, and with justice, considered a people eccentric in our domestic policy, and very frequently unwisely inconsistent in the use of those very attributes upon which we most prize ourselves. As a people we are, though ever boastful of our independence, the worshipers of two classes in society—the landed proprietary and the monied community. In the Legislature of the country these are amply represented, and their "privileges" have been hitherto so delicately dealt with, that the spirit of progress which inspires changes in the most ancient systems is even now, through habit, invoked not to influence such interests save with "gentle caution." Parliamentary Reform is however imminent, and must be regarded as a sequence of the moral and mental advancement of the people: and from those classes—landowners and capitalists—do the community require a legislative modification of political rights suited to the intelligence of the time. Let the Representation be equalised—let the country have throughout its entire organisation an equitable distribution of the franchise: and surely justice is not so difficult of consummation that Reformers, who have had so long an experience in political life, must need boggle and blunder in adapting means to such an end.

The question now suggests itself—can any Reform Bill meet the justice of the case that does not provide specific representation in the legislative assembly for a certain essentially great interest in this country—an industry peculiar in its nature, vast in its influences on the destinies of the people, giving labour to thousands, and now yielding to that labour products amounting to little less than FORTY-TWO MILLIONS of pounds sterling? Will Mr. Bright, who has taken upon him to deal with the masses, and who desires to see the industry of England properly represented, now take this peculiar case into consideration, always remembering that the products which amount in value to 42,000,000*l.*, or thereabout, exercise a more powerful influence on the welfare and prosperity of this country and of the whole civilised world than the results of any other industry, even though that estimate in £. s. d. were trebled or quadrupled? On *British Mining* is commerce for the greater part dependent, and manufactures owe it to their existence. Science without the labour of the miner were little worth, her craft had no creative power; she would look around for implements in vain. His labour is *sui generis*; and we venture to say there is no section of society more independent of our poor-law system than is the mining community; it fosters its own age, relieves its own poor, and, still more, shelters many a wayfarer in its charity. Thus all the principles of citizenship are here scrupulously respected and perseveringly practised, and combined with this social worth is that of the gnomic treasures from which such mighty influences arise. Why, then, should not mining be represented? Cotton lords and miller millionaires have long had an opportunity of supporting their interests, and it is but fair to admit they have lost nothing by the circumstance.

That MINING requires special watch and ward in the House of Commons all witnessed a few years back the proceedings instituted respecting the Rating of Mines can testify. It was discreditable in the highest degree to the intelligence of the country that several Members who advocated that obnoxious measure were so thoroughly ignorant of the real nature of the industry with which they would so recklessly tamper; so much so that in the obtuseness of those legislators, one would be inclined to suspect a total absence of the faculty of ordinary consideration. However, all this is still further in proof of the necessity of having the mining interest represented in Parliament. Could not Mr. Bright bestow upon us one of the 130 Members of whom he was so liberal to the commercial as opposed to the agricultural interest. Two or three of those straylings would be well bestowed on mining, and thus would they be profitably employed in protecting the most ancient, important, and progressive interest of the country. Did but our lawmakers glance over Mr. ROBERT HUNT's Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom for the year 1857, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her MAJESTY's Treasury, they would learn quite sufficient of British Mining to impress them with the fact of its being in relation to every other reproductive labour, in a general point of view, exceptional, that is, so far differing in magnitude and extent of resources—such resources, again, being the sustenance and support of all the machinist power, scientific, commercial, and manufacturing of the country—as to require a peculiar policy, one which would bring it directly within the provisions of a Reform Bill ample enough to extend the franchise to so great and scientific an industry.

We will not, at the present, stop to notice the arguments with which politicians who happen to be averse to any changes in our Government system would meet a project like this. Precedents would be required, but what precedents are required where conviction of abuses imposes the necessity of reform? Boroughts, where industrial importance is a myth, have been, and will continue to be, permitted to send one or two members to Parliament; how, then, can you with justice refuse representative powers to a system from which this country receives such sterling and enduring benefits? No man who has been in our mining counties but must have been stricken by the contrast which the population exhibits to every other. In our mining people is found greater aptitude of thought and reason, and a more marked promptitude of action: for this people being essentially a thinking people, its avocations ever leading it to study the book of Nature in its most abstruse passages and most difficult characters; it is habitually studious, and, by necessity, scientific. Give, then, to such a section of society political power, and it will consolidate interests, and concentrate energies upon industrial progress, which the existing ordinary and very incompetent representative system does not in the most distant manner approach or influence. From this proposed *status* would spring a new order of things, whereby a community now divided and subdivided to suit local views and this, that, or the other denomination of political partisanship, would be pacted and united; and as "union makes strength," we can conceive a

pretty fair notion of what the intelligence of this people would compass and achieve.

The labour expended on the mineral productions of this country far exceeds in physical and mental power that of all the continental nations. Copper and lead ores alone, the produce of British labour, amounted in 1857 to close upon 3,000,000*l.*, and this at a time when mining, owing to general depression of enterprise, was circumscribed and uncertain in its operations. The other minerals evidence as favourable proportions, independent of the difficulties which had to be encountered. Our coal returns, although showing a decrease as compared with those of 1856, reach in tonnage 65,394,707, the decrease of 1,250,748 tons being referable to the disturbed state of the labour market; and taking the actual value of pig-iron as obtained from the furnaces, the immense amount of 12,838,560*l.* has to be noted; copper giving a value of 2,166,900*l.*, and lead 1,523,852*l.*

Throughout every department of mining the "pressure of the times" has been severely felt, nevertheless its character as a productive labour has been well sustained against the host of difficulties by which it has been assailed; and there need only well-organised combination among the general mining interest, and but even a partial revival of our ancient spirit of enterprise, to place this industry in the highest possible elevation, for never was there a period when more practical science was brought to bear on the mineral resources of the United Kingdom. The great advantages accruing to the commonwealth from this department of the national labour are evident to all; there can be no caviling about their magnitude and importance; they constitute a main principle of our commercial vitality, and to foster and cherish that *vis viva* is one of the most essential duties of our Legislature: 18,105,708*l.*, the value of only tin, copper, lead, silver, zinc, pig-iron, and a few minor metals, at the furnace mouth, is an item which occupies a very prominent position in our industrial statistics for 1857. The labour, therefore, that raised the ores from which such metallic value resulted can thus be estimated. Of tin, which may be in some measure regarded as a rather circumscripted department of mining, the western, middle, and eastern departments of Cornwall with the limited tin ground of Devonshire, give a value return for 1857 of 748,158*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*

The copper and lead statistics have been already alluded to, and we now merely recur to them, as elements of British mining, to bring under the consideration of our reform statesmen the character and intelligence of the districts where such resources are operated upon. Among the continental nations the mining industry is officially represented in the Governments themselves, being estimated, and justly so, as one of the most prominent and important bases of the general prosperity. By a parity of reasoning, then, *British Mining*, which has mainly assisted in placing Great Britain at the head and front of power and civilisation, should be at once supported and dignified by a direct industrial connection with her representative Government. We here seek for no "MINISTRY OF MINES," as other countries have established; all that is sought for, and it is an evident requirement, is a voice in the House—the reformed House—of Commons; and the framers of whatever bill may be brought forward will have but lightly considered the question of reform, if they hesitate to concede the point we have thus hastily, but advisedly, discussed.

In seeking for an extension of suffrage in favour of the mining interest we would not invade the privileges or alarm the susceptibilities of any class. In meeting the just demands of the people there can be no occasion for inflicting injury upon higher interests. We have too much respect for the ancient institutions of the country to wish them rudely or recklessly disturbed. Agriculture, commerce, and manufactures should be fully and fairly represented, as well as the hereditary and time-honoured landed interests, and *Mining*, as the first of our industries, has as inalienable right to a position in the Legislature as any one of the sections enumerated. It is, however, possible our Reformers may be as short-handed as before, or that the opposing parties, whatever they may be styled, may

was only lately aluminium was 3*l*. per oz., and last week it was 7*s*. 6*d*. ; while the meeting on Wednesday was distinguished by the announcement that a considerable contract had been taken at 3*s*. 9*d*. per oz. The manufacture of aluminium is now carried on in Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Copenhagen ; and the chemists and inventors of Europe and America have taken it in hand, so that every week some new invention is brought forth. At the Society of Arts there were, perhaps, fifty persons in the room who had had something to do with the metal. Thus, Mr. GERHARD was a manufacturer of the metal; Mr. P. N. JOHNSON had cast bars of it; Mr. MARSHALL had beaten it out into leaf; Mr. CLAPHAM had made jewellery of it; Prof. TENNANT had examined its relations with gems; one had tried it with a screw, another with a joint; and some had been successful, some unsuccessful, in their results.

What the ultimate price of aluminium will be it is impossible to say. At present the peculiar properties of the metal, and its peculiar position between the noble, or precious, and the common metals, or rather, as Prof. GRAHAM defined it, at the head of the lower metals, have caused it to be regarded as a high priced metal, available for superior articles. Looking to the nature of the element, which is so extensively diffused, it is to be expected that aluminium will ultimately be a cheap and abundant metal, like iron, for the quantity of the substance is rather to be regarded than the present course of manufacture, which is expensive. If aluminium were as rare or as charily diffused as gold, or were a subsidiary metal, like platinum, rhodium, or iridium, the price would be high; if the uses were peculiar, if partially or locally distributed, like tin, it would bear a relatively high price; if as freely distributed as copper it might still bear a considerable price; but where a metal is extensively and even superficially distributed, like iron, which is the case too with aluminium, there is an abundant supply of what we must call the ore of the metal, and that is a great element of cheapness.

Although the ores of aluminium hitherto employed only admit of difficult and expensive reductions, yet we cannot look upon this as a condition likely long to prevail. The common clays are troublesome to deal with, although abundant, and the oxide of aluminium is not a good material to treat; but already a better substance has been found in cryolite. This, curiously enough, is only found in a pure and available state in Greenland; and it is one of the fertile results of the newly-appreciated metal, that the working of cryolite is an inducement to mining in the remote district of Greenland. There is a deposit of a substance like cryolite known in Siberia, but the ores have been but little examined. For anything yet known, deposits of aluminium may be found nearly native, or in some available alloy.

At present sodium is a chief constituent for the reduction of aluminium, and this is likewise expensively produced, though the price is already much lower. Some years ago it was a chemical rarity, at a nominal price, and now it can be got at 1*s*. per oz., or 16*s*. per lb.; the manufacture has, however, been carried on upon the Continent under unfavourable conditions, but when it comes to be worked in England there will, undoubtedly, be a large reduction, and this is now held out, for the constituent of sodium is more freely obtained here, and fuel is cheap. Thus the sodium process will be more cheaply worked in England than in France, and as stated at the Society of Arts, it is more than likely that England will become the great seat for the manufacture of sodium and potassium. Already these are actual branches of trade, and it is interesting to note how every new invention creates new branches of industry, of which we have given examples with regard to potassium, sodium, and cryolite. The refuse of cryolite, it was announced, is being offered for sale as whitening.

Aluminium will in its progress affect all our metallic industries, directly or indirectly; its alloys with copper are of great importance, and it makes with copper a valuable bronze, bell-metal, coin-metal, and false gold. An unglazed polished chain of aluminium and copper alloy was certainly brilliant, of fine colour, and had not suffered by tarnish. The sonorous properties of aluminium are great, and it is likely, therefore, to affect the bell trade. For cannon founding, and other bronze purposes, the alloy offers great promise. The economical production of aluminium is, however, of greater interest, as promoting the production of silicon, which it is considered in the substance which will enable copper to take a degree of hardness comparable to steel.

The tin trade is also likely to be affected. In all those alloys in which tin enters with copper for bronzes, gun-metals, and bell-metals, aluminium can take part; in some cases reducing the proportion of tin, or superseding that metal, in other cases giving it greater advantages. Aluminium particularly affects a metal allied with tin, hitherto of little application—namely, cadmium. The progress of aluminium will, therefore, be closely watched. While speaking of new substances, we may observe that, in consequence of the working of kyanite, more attention is being paid to tantalite.

With zinc the working of aluminium has been little studied; with iron it makes a brittle alloy, but for some purposes gives particular hardness, and is likely to affect the steel processes. It will be of some interest to know its behaviour with lead, for lead being heavy and aluminium light, combinations may result which may lead to new adaptations of lead. For various purposes—wire-drawing, pipe-drawing, foil-beating, and sharp casting—the properties of aluminium have proved very favourable, but its electro-magnetic properties are of the greatest importance. If aluminium wire can be procured economically for telegraphic purposes, it will materially modify all the arrangements for ocean and submarine cables.

As we have said, the subject has passed from the domain of experimental to that of commerce, and is, therefore, of deep interest to our mining interests. It well deserves the attention of every miner, for substances hitherto waste may prove of value and importance, if intelligence be displayed in ascertaining their properties.

THE CLEVELAND IRON FIELD.

From the rapid rise of the pig-iron manufacture in Cleveland, and the important position which that iron district now assumes with regard to the general trade, I feel assured the time is not far distant when the Cleveland iron field will become the site of operations as extensive as those of Scotland, and equally worthy of an annual summary.

The number of furnaces available for smelting the ore of this district, comprising those of Cleveland, Durham, and Northumberland, are 87, the majority of which have been erected within the last eight years. Of these 73 are now in blast, and 14 out. Five more furnaces are in course of construction, and will, it is expected, be in operation shortly. The average number of furnaces in blast throughout the year has not exceeded 58; and at a minimum production of 170 tons of pig-iron per week from each furnace, the total produce of the year may be estimated at 512,720 tons.

Much of this make is consumed in the district, and a considerable portion is sent into Yorkshire and Lancashire. In Newcastle, local iron has partly displaced the Scotch, but in the other districts the excess of consumption has absorbed a large part of the Cleveland iron; whilst it has also maintained the consumption of Scotch and other pigs at about the usual rate. There are likewise large and increasing exportations to the Continent, and the South of England affords another market in which Cleveland successfully competes with Scotch and other iron.

The following are the foreign shipments from the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees, for the last five years (for which I am indebted to *Bromne's Export List*). In the exports from the Tees are included the shipments made at Hartlepool :

The Tyne.	The Wear.	The Tees.	Total.
In 1854 ... Tons 2,218	Tons 451	Tons 4,186	Tons 6,855
In 1855 8,103	..... 7,160	..... 25,522	..... 38,785
In 1856 9,478	..... 9,620	..... 53,660	..... 72,758
In 1857 18,475	..... 7,964	..... 73,616	..... 100,055
In 1858 14,590	..... 8,523	..... 51,006	..... 74,122

Included in the exports from the Tyne is a portion of Scotch pig (of which, of course, no separate entry is made in the books at the Custom House); but the percentage shipped of this iron is so small (as may be seen by the shipments of 1854) that it does not materially affect the figures above furnished, and which may be regarded as an evidence of the rapid expansion of the iron trade in this district from its commencement, on a more extended scale, in 1851.

Whilst stocks in Scotland have gradually increased during the past year, those in Cleveland have materially diminished. There is no exact record kept of stocks in this district; but a recent summary, taken by a reliable authority, gives 25,000 tons as the probable stock on Dec. 31 last, being, I believe, about 50 per cent. less quantity of pig-iron in the makers' hands than at the end of 1857. This reduction is no doubt owing, in a great measure, to a large diminution in the make; but it may also be partly attributed to an increased demand for the article, arising from an improvement in trade in the manufacturing districts above referred to. In conse-

quence of this increasing demand, the tendency of prices has been to advance; so that at the close of the year higher rates were realised than could be obtained from buyers in the early part of 1858. The present prices are 5*s*. per ton No. 1, and 5*s*. per ton No. 3, nett cash, f.o.b. in the Tyne.

Under all these circumstances, it is not remarkable that the buoyant anticipation of an improved trade, which prevails in Staffordshire, and in the other important iron manufacturing districts, should be more fully recognised by the Cleveland ironmasters. If the past is to be regarded as an indication of what may be looked for in future, the iron trade of Cleveland must improve, and experience a steady and healthful progression. Political affairs, by which the peace of Europe is threatened, may for a time overshadow the prospect, but the internal life of the iron trade of this district gives ample promise of its speedy and ultimate prosperity.—RICHARD HOYLE: *Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 1.*

GOLD MINING IN SIAM.

Mr. John Campbell, formerly a Californian miner, has furnished some interesting particulars relative to gold mining in Siam, in which he is engaged, and in which he exhibits a good instance of the characteristic enterprise of the Anglo-Saxon race. It was in 1856 that Mr. Campbell went to Bangkok, in Siam, on board a clipper ship, commanded by Capt. Dubois, who, singularly enough, is engaged in trade between San Francisco and Siam. Mr. Campbell soon connected himself with four other Americans, and formed what they called a company. The incitement to this undertaking was their observation that the idols and a great deal of the furniture and domestic utensils of the Siamese were heavily gilded, and that the natives were frequently seen in possession of fine nuggets. They concluded that where these nuggets were got more were to be had, and they made application to the king for leave to visit the mines. Heretofore this had been always refused to foreigners, but by bringing all the influence they could bear on his majesty, they succeeded in getting him, in one of his civilization moods, to grant them a mining license; but they complain they had to pay heavy toll to the officials, who gave them much annoyance.

They proceeded by the river, and after 14 days' navigation from Bangkok, they arrived at Matabong, where are the mines. On arrival there, they found they had been vainly deceived by the natives, who had taken the sharp Americans this 14 days' voyage, when the distance is only 35 miles by land, and can be done in a day by an elephant.

Here the American company established themselves, and gave to their claim, in Californian remembrance, the name of the Sonora Mines. The district is described as consisting of ravines in an elevated basin, oval in shape, 30 miles long and 18 miles wide, surrounded by craggy walls of rock, with only seven gaps, or means of cutting, in the whole circumference. The region much resembles some of the gold districts in California and Australia. In the centre is a huge pyramid of rock, shooting up like a vast cone, and which, after a most perilous ascent, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Smith succeeded in mounting, and they reached the summit. From this place they took a view of the whole basin, which they found to be covered with a dense forest, or jungle, with occasional openings. There were then but few people at work on those mines.

The richness of the Matabong district Mr. Campbell considers as beyond question, but he complains greatly of the jungle fever, the tropical rains, and other inconveniences. His opinion that anyone capable of withstanding the climate could acquire riches in two or three years. We have reason to believe that the first attempt of Mr. Campbell and his companions was not very successful, and that they have not fully succeeded in their views. He was, however, at the last advised still at Bangkok, and, so far as an American can settle, settled in the country. There are now several Americans in Bangkok, as well as English, and the trade with Europe, India, China, and America is rapidly increasing. More vigorous efforts will perhaps succeed in overcoming the swamp and jungle, and getting at the dirt-beds of Matabong.

LONDON, NEW YORK, AND MELBOURNE.

An extraordinary project is now being pressed on the American Government, some particulars of which are derived from a pamphlet privately circulated. While attention has been concentrated on schemes for obtaining a direct east and west Pacific line, some acute Americans have been busy devising a transverse or north-east and south-west line, to connect New York with the Pacific. This turns out to be a much more feasible enterprise than would be conceived by persons unacquainted with the geographical circumstances, and has made considerable progress.

The basis of the undertaking is founded on the consideration that an air line, or line as the crow flies, taken from New York south-west to the Gulf of Mexico, would, on its prolongation, cut the Pacific coast near Mazatlan. The protraction of this line passes by the Society Islands to Australia, near Melbourne. Taken in the other direction from New York, the line would pass over Boston, through Newfoundland, and strike the western coast of Europe.

The line so laid down coincides with what may be made an arterial line of commerce between Europe and Australia, though this is not the chief purpose of the projector, whose design is to give New York access to a port on the Pacific. The American railway system has now approached the Texan frontier, and railways are in progress in Texas. From the State of Texas the projectors of the new railway have received liberal encouragement, including 16 sections or square miles, or 10,240 acres of land per mile run. Another company is formed in Mexico, which has received the sanction of the Mexican Government, and has an exclusive right of way for 99 years, perpetual possession, exemption from all duties on their materials, and free transit for all passengers and freight.

The route, it should be observed, is an alternative one, for by a fork or branch line in Texas it has access to Aransas Bay, supposed to be the furthest south at which a good harbour can be made on the west coast of the Gulf of Mexico. This port can, therefore, be reached by steamers from the United States and other countries, affording cheap transit, while quick transit is obtained by the continuous railway route through Texas. The Texan company has special privileges accorded for Aransas Bay.

The length of railway to be made is 700 miles, but this is thought nothing in the States, as great land privileges are to be obtained; and as the railway is tracked these lands can be mortgaged or sold, thereby providing funds, while the railway traffic is gradually created, and affords a dividend on the capital stock, or floating capital, of the undertaking. It is said that the country is favourable, for there is a gradual ascent to the table land of which the interior consists, and presenting no engineering difficulties, but having natural gaps, by which easy passage is obtained through the mountains. This is not to be taken in an English point of view, but only as attesting that there is a country through which a Yankee will run a line of railway. The table land affords a smooth and level way to the western slope, down which the route descends in a broad smooth valley to the beach along the Pacific coast. The Rio Grande is the only stream of any magnitude to be bridged. Food, labour, and materials, it is coolly said, are abundant on most of the route; this must be taken with great deductions. Materials there doubtless are, and the continuation of the line will assist their distribution. Food can likewise be bought in Texas, but on much of the line population is thin, and there is no superabundance of labour in Texas, Durango, and Cinaloa. There are, however, quite sufficient means for carrying on the undertaking without crediting the high-flown statements of the projectors, who likewise state that the road may be built and worked as cheaply as any road of equal length on the North American continent. The estimate is 3,000,000*l.* for a single line, and it will most likely, be done for that if the bonds can be issued on favourable terms.

A great part of the proposed railway passes through the North of Mexico, in a wild country, exposed to Indians, to the attacks of filibusters, and to civil war. The projectors are, therefore, now making application to the Federal Government at Washington, with a view to obtain their countenance on international grounds, so that capitalists investing may have a guarantee of security beyond the frail promises of the Mexican Government. This, there can be very little doubt, will be conceded, for the United States will, by means of this undertaking, obtain that hold on Northern Mexico which, by the Telmantepec route, she has got on Southern Mexico, and, consequently, the protection will be a solid one. It is under this protection that the Telmantepec route has been opened, as it is to be expected the Mazatlan route will be.

The interest of Texas having been awakened in the matter, there can be no doubt the undertaking will proceed, faster or slower; for Houston is already a railway centre, and a railway is now going on through Texas towards the Rio Grande. Mazatlan is pretty well known to our mining interests as the Mexican port on the Pacific to which supplies are carried

for Guanajuato and other districts, and whence silver and produce is shipped. The effect of the proposed undertaking would be to bring to it an immense traffic. It would afford one of the shortest routes to California, superior even to the Telmantepec route, and in operation long before the direct line to San Francisco can be made available. The American China trade will likewise take this route. As it is, a considerable trade exists between San Francisco and China, but only for local purposes; but Mazatlan, having access to New York, would work the main traffic. On the Californian traffic it is expected the saving will be great indeed. The time from New York to Mazatlan is reckoned at five days, and from Mazatlan to San Francisco in four days; but the Americans contemplate another route. Railway communication is projected from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of California, to which the Mazatlan steamers can run in two days, and from which the train will reach San Francisco in one day, making eight days from New York; and if the Great Eastern makes the passage of the Atlantic in six days, then we shall have a fortnight from England to San Francisco.

As a quick Australian route, it undoubtedly possesses strong claims. In 10 or 11 days Mazatlan could be reached from London. From Mazatlan there is an good a departure as from Panama, with the advantage of the Society Islands as a coaling station.

Panama, or any southern port, has attractions for the South Pacific traffic, but if a considerable traffic be got up at Mazatlan, it would be a powerful competitor for the South American trade. As matters stand there is every appearance of the project going on, but, of course, to us, who are less familiar with the state of the country and the railways in America, the prospect is less assured. It is, one great step in the history of the world, and before this undertaking is consummated there can be little doubt the filibusters will have annexed Sonora and Cinaloa, and by the time the railway is open the Americans will have been obliged to add all Northern Mexico to the Union.

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 3.—The copper standard somewhat declined last week, which, however, was only one of its ordinary fluctuations, and must not be taken as indicating that a period of decline has set in. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that there will be a further advance during the present month. The effect of the recently advancing standard is very evident in the case of the large copper mines, as their accounts are showing better credits than they have done for some time past; and the prices of shares are in general somewhat on the advance. There is also a better demand for shares in some of the most productive of the tin mines; and, on the whole, the mining interest is doing well.

During the past week business has been done to a considerable amount, both in progressive mines and in dividend shares, and two or three concerns lately started have met with favour, and soon had their shares appropriated. There is evidently an improvement in the spirit of mining enterprise, and we may expect in the course of the year to see some spots of mineral ground worked which appear to have very favourable conditions connected with them.

At Wheal Bassett meeting, on Tuesday, a 6*l*. dividend was declared, and the report presented was of a satisfactory nature. The stopes and pitches are looking well, and the copper ore credits at the next meeting will be 80*l*. above the present credits. Wheal Bassett has lately been selling some ores of high produce, and the improving standard, with a better quality of ore, has led to the improved state of the finances of the mine. There is a large lode at the bottom of the mine, in the 130 fm. level west, which the agents are now engaged in cutting through. In the 110 east, on the same lode, there are good indications of improvement, and 1 ton per fathom now produced. The 100 west, on this lode, is also very promising, and if these levels should come into good ore ground, there will be a fine mine in depth for the adventurers, some of whom are very sanguine, looking at the present appearance of the deep levels. There being so many lodes worked in this mine, it would seem surprising if discoveries were not made on some of them. Paddon's lode is one of the most promising, and a cross-cut in the 120 is now being driven to prove it in depth; in the 100 east the lode is producing 2 tons per fm. There are also other cross-cuts in progress, from which good results are expected. The improved position of the mine has caused the shares to be lately firmly held at advancing prices.

East Bassett shares are about 200*l*., and holders are not anxious to realise. Great South Tolgus has improved in the 80 west. West Seton shares are at 330*l*. and upwards; the mine continues very productive, and sells to-day 59*t* tons of ore. Wheal Clifford is also highly productive, and has a large sale at to-day's ticketing. The United Mines, adjoining Wheal Clifford, have declared a dividend of 3*l*. per share. The profit in the two months was about 2200*l*., notwithstanding the heavy expenses of working the Hot lode, and in connection with the drainage of the mine. Some of the Gwennap lodes have made extraordinary quantities of ore, as was the case in Consols and Tresavean, and is now and has been in the United Mines. In the 220, driving east, the end is at present producing from 15 to 20 tons of copper ore per fm., and a winze, 13 fms. before the end, yields 14 tons per fm. The lode is also productive at other points, and the Wheal Moor part of the mine is producing a considerable quantity of mundic. Great Wheal Busy is looking well at some points, and with good indications of further improvements; in the 90 east there is a large and productive lode. Rosewarne has improved, and the shares have been in considerable request, and have much advanced in the course of the past week. In Wheal Margery shares there has also been some movement. Wheal Margarets have been much in demand, and difficult to obtain, even at advancing prices. At Pendene there is a good lode in the 82 north, and at other points the mine is looking promising. South Garraw is stated to be looking better. Copper Hill shares are about 100*l*. Gramblers, about 90*l*. At South Carn Brea the lode in the flat-rod shaft is looking very promising. At Great Carn Brea the lode in the 14 west is very encouraging to the adventurers. At Old Tolgus the lode in the shaft is improving in depth, and the mine is looking favourable at several points. Carn Brea shares are about 70*l*. Great Wheal Alfreds are flat. A mine called Wheal Falmouth and Sperris is to be reworked, near Truro it is believed, with good prospects of success. North Treskerby and North Downs are also regarded by many persons as promising adventures.

The actions between South Frances and West Bassett Mines may well prove a warning to mining shareholders to take care how they entangle themselves in the meshes of the law, and show them that it is far better to submit mining questions and differences to arbitration, or to the local Stannaries Court, than to be going to a Court of Error and the Court of Queen's Bench, with heavy fees payable to counsel, and the anxiety and uncertainty attendant upon legal delays and intricacies.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

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would do well to wait till the end of the quarter, and see how trade looks then. A "Mine Agent" in the *Birmingham Daily Post* of to-day, states—

Since the strike there have been several pits abandoned in the Oldbury district, because they could not be worked to pay expenses. There are now coal pits at work (slack pits would, perhaps, be the better term) the average produce of which does not realise 4s. 6d. per ton. There is probably no part of Staffordshire or Worcestershire of the same area where so much money has been lost in mining operations as in the Oldbury district. An advance of wages there is utterly impossible under present circumstances. Colliers may, however, be gratified upon the present moderate price of the necessities of life, and upon the fact that their wages are now 3s per cent. higher than 15 years ago.

The annual meetings of the Bilston District and Dudley and West Bromwich Banking Companies were held on Tuesday. The report of the Bilston District Company, of which Mr. W. H. Sparrow is the chairman, stated that, after paying two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent., which amounted to 3037. 10s., a surplus of 1834l. remained to be carried to the guarantee fund, which is now 12,007l. The character of the management of this bank is indicated by a statement of the Chairman that the company had "escaped bad debts." Mr. J. G. Walker presided at the meeting of the Dudley and West Bromwich Company. Two dividends of 5s. per share absorbed 4570l., leaving 4249l. to be carried to the reserve fund, which is now 20,000l. The directors in their report stated that the bank exhibited every indication which justified confidence for the future.

The lamentably imperfect and unsafe character of the drawing apparatus in many of the collieries in this district has often been noticed, and has often received sad illustrations by fatalities, but none have been more striking than that afforded by an accident which happened last week at a colliery near Etingshall, worked by a person named Edward Lees. Two men were descending in a skip, when the chain broke, and they fell a distance of about 20 yards, and received injuries of which they died in a few hours. The accident occurred from the chain, which was a single link chain, slipping for about 2 ft. from the drum, and the jerk breaking it. In addition to the chain being single it was also much worn, and through use the iron had become crystalline at the point of strain. Mr. Longridge, her Majesty's Inspector of Coal Mines, in his evidence drew special attention to this circumstance. He stated that he had found the gin and chain in a most insecure and dangerous state. The gin was not vertical, and the framework was set on loose ashes; the overtree was too weak and unsupported, the back stay of the pulley frame insecurely fixed, and the gin roll unprovided with any bars to prevent the chain from slipping off. The greater part of the wood composing the drum was quite rotten, and wasted. The giving way of any of these things would cause a jerk, calculated to break the chain. The chain was single link, very much worn, and much patched with pieces of different chains, and mended in three or four places with rivet links. It was not at all suited for the purposes to which it had been applied; indeed, he would not trust a dog on such a chain. The chain was in several places worn to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, and the iron of which it was made presented in many places a crystalline structure, the result, doubtless, of constant percussion. The jury returned the usual verdict of "Accidental Death," coupling with it a recommendation that all pits and machinery should be examined by the Government Inspector before they are worked—a recommendation which few persons of experience would endorse, although the jury, after such disclosures of recklessness, may be excused giving a rash recommendation.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 3.—The tone of the Coal and Iron Trades here continues to improve, although prices have not risen since we last wrote. The iron furnaces at Wallsend, which have been out of blast for some time, are to be recommenced forthwith.

The deep winning for coal at Ryhope is progressing. The depth of the leading shaft is now 150 fms., so that the work may be considered as having reached about half the expected depth to the principal seam, which is expected to be found at a little above 300 fms. The new winning at North Seaton has passed through a vein of coal 5 ft. 3 in. in thickness, at a depth of 33 fms. from the surface, and the contractor has commenced to form the branch line which is to connect this new colliery with the Blyth and Tyne Railway.

At the Brenkburn Coal and Iron Works, which we noticed lately, limestone is very abundant, and of good quality; it is also cheaply worked, as it crops out to the surface in many places. The iron ore is found embedded in clay, &c., in the shape of large nodules, and is considered of excellent quality, and large deposits of it exist. It would appear that the main difficulty met with has been in procuring coal in sufficient quantity. The first seam of this all-important mineral is met with at a depth of 15 to 25 fms. from the surface, and it is 3 ft. in thickness. An excellent bed of fire-clay lies immediately below it. But the old men have worked this seam to a considerable extent, and much water has been met with in it,—two serious drawbacks certainly. An adit was commenced to drain this seam; this was driven some distance at a considerable expense, but a quicksand was met with, and the drift totally lost, so that this object was not effected. Other seams of coal are expected to be met with at a greater depth unbroken, but it does not appear that any very spirited attempt has been made to reach them. It appears that running clay and quicksands are disagreeably common in this locality. Another serious drawback in those works has been the want of a ready means of transit for the produce. A railway was projected up the Valley of the Coquet, from the North-Eastern line, when they were commenced, but this line has unfortunately not yet been carried out. The surface here undulates very much, and the coal-seams, &c., crop in and out, as the miners term it; this, we imagine, will be simply caused by denudations of the strata, but we have not had an opportunity of examining it personally.

We have noticed lately that at the Hebden Colliery a struggle was going on with the water, and that much difficulty would be met with in keeping it until under the large engine preparing could be got to work, and we are sorry to record that on Tuesday week a serious disaster occurred, which has entirely stopped the works for the present—the crank of the engine having broken, which caused serious damage to the machinery and to the framework, both at surface and in the shaft. The mode of working this engine, and the arrangements for drawing coals and water here, were very peculiar, as the engine worked four ropes—one pair of ropes ascending the shaft, and another pair descending, at the same time—while drawing coals, of course two cages descended and two ascended at the same time, and as each cage carried four tubs, sixteen tubs were in the shaft at one time, eight being full and eight empty, thus drawing four tons of coal at one time, and at a great speed. When the accident occurred they were engaged in drawing water, two large tubs ascending the shaft and two descending, each containing 250 gallons, and as they were drawn in 1½ minute, the quantity of water delivered was 333½ gallons per minute, from a depth of 180 fms. There can be little doubt that the engine was overtaken, too much weight being put on it, which was probably the cause of the disaster. And on Thursday last, as if to complete the series of disasters at this place, the tubing at one of the shafts burst, and a large quantity of water was thrown into the workings, thus hastening the inundation of the colliery, so much so that great difficulty was experienced in getting the horses out, which was done late the same day, the last horse having to swim, and the men being immersed to the neck; of course all the materials are in, where they must remain until measures are completed for re-opening the colliery.

Much dissatisfaction has prevailed here respecting the Government contracts for steam-coal being almost exclusively given to the Welsh coal masters, in spite of the favourable reports, founded on the most solid data, showing the superiority of the North Country coal to the Welsh. The result of the last trials at Cardiff have not, so far as we are aware, been authoritatively published. They are, however, anxiously looked for. The only reason that can be given for their dogged preference of Welsh coal (that is, the *Government officials*), must be founded on prejudice and habit. There is, we believe, a prevalent idea that Welsh coal is more suitable than other kinds of coal for long voyages, and for exposure to tropical climates. This, however, we believe, so far as the *general character* of Welsh coal is concerned, is a complete fallacy. We could never discover any appearance of this, except in rare instances—that is, from inspection of the appearance of the article with respect to hardness, &c., and certainly the trials that have been made recently appear to establish our views.

We have had a number of those dreadful things, boiler explosions, since we last wrote. The frequency of those appalling accidents calls loudly for increased care in the management of boilers, and for the most rigid investigation into the causes that produce those explosions. The first of the series we allude to occurred at Barrington Colliery, on the 20th ult., and a few days afterwards another occurred at Murton-row on a colliery railway; and on Friday last a most awful one occurred at the Felling Col-

liery, one man being killed in each case. In the latter case, part of the boiler was thrown on to the North-Eastern Railway a few minutes after the passage of the mail train, which was a most fortunate circumstance; and a luggage train came up immediately, but the steam was shut off, and little damage was done. We believe that in all those cases the boilers were old and almost worn out. We cannot of course state that this was the *direct* cause of those occurrences, but we are inclined to the opinion that the *primary* cause of a great number of those mishaps are to be found *here*. A great number of cures for those awful cases have been advertised, some of them sufficiently absurd. We would certainly imagine that the first important provision to be made is that the boiler be good and strong; and it is surely bad policy to retain an old or weak one in use. This precaution, with constant supervision and the adoption of proper apparatus for feeding the boilers, &c., will we have no doubt go far to prevent those awful occurrences. The evidence taken at the inquest on the body of Mr. Brunton, who was killed by the explosion of one of the boilers alluded to, is very remarkable. It was elicited that the boiler had been in use 30 years, and it came out also that the poor man had often expressed his fears to members of his family, and also to others, that an accident would occur with this boiler. It was worked at a pressure of 45 lbs. per square inch. It is sad to think that his forebodings were but too well founded. The verdict was, as usual, "Accidental Death." Mr. Dunn, the Government Inspector of Mines, attended, and made some valuable suggestions, some of which we subjoin:—1. That two floats should be used. 2. That boilers should be tested by water pressure up to 50 per cent. above the working pressure. 3. He mentioned an invention of Mr. Archer, jun., of Dunston. This, we are bound to say, we consider of little value, as it only aims at one class of cases; that is, where want of water is the cause of explosion, and even here its use is superseded by something better. It is simply an apparatus attached to the float, which, when the water descends to a *dangerous point*, opens a valve which admits the steam from the boiler to the fire for the purpose of extinguishing it. Now, where two floats are used, with an *alarm whistle* attached to each (which is a very simple and useful contrivance, and ought to be adopted in all cases), this whistle gives the alarm before the water has receded to a dangerous point; so that this can be remedied at once without putting the fire out. Mr. Dunn also stated that an American gentleman has lately discovered that a principal cause of boiler explosions is the electricity that is produced during the boiling of water. He has made some daring experiments with heated boilers brought in contact with cold water, and has come to the conclusion that to render a boiler safe a rod of iron ought to be inserted, with certain points and branches, in order to collect the electric fluid within the boiler, whilst the outer end is made to terminate in the earth.

A general meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday, the President, Mr. Nicholas Wood, in the chair. A very interesting discussion took place on Mine Ventilation. The particular branch of this subject under discussion was—The distribution of separate currents of air in a mine by means of regulators, and the effect produced on those different currents by increasing or diminishing the gross quantity of air in circulation. Some very interesting experiments have been made on this subject lately at the Hetton and other collieries, and others are to be made shortly. We shall again advert to it.

An able paper was also read by the President (Mr. N. Wood). On the Rosedale Abbey Iron Stone, in which he gives an account of recent explorations made there under his direction to prove the extent of this extraordinary and valuable deposit of magnetic iron ore. He produced elaborate plans and sections, in order to show the position of the bed or seam (for such he proves it to be), and combats some of the views of former writers on the subject.

A paper was also read by Mr. A. Ross, of Gateshead, "On Gas Drifts for Draining Gofs in Coal Mines and Ascensional Ventilation." The main principles adopted in this paper are to provide openings to the rise of goafs, in order to allow the passage of light gases in that direction; thus taking advantage of the less specific gravity of those gases than common air, not as a substitute for ventilation, but as an auxiliary to it; the pillar workings, or long work, as the case may be, being carried from the rise to the dip in the contrary direction. The subject is illustrated in the first place by a plan showing the application of gas drifts, which was done at the Springwell Colliery in the year 1843, and also by other plans and sections. We shall revert to the subject again shortly.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 3.—The position of the Iron Trade during the past week has been such as to indicate a general improvement. The iron trade of the district is remarkably healthy, and all the makers of the better descriptions of malleable iron are fully employed.

The Coal Trade is very good, and a large quantity of orders have been given out for the London market—indeed, the rates are very firm.

The bottom seam of coal at the Duke of Newcastle's pit, at Shireoaks, was reached on Monday last, at a depth of 413 yards. The seam, which is the Barnsley bed, is about 4 feet thick, and of valuable quality. On Tuesday the event was celebrated in Worksop with great joy; two carts laden with the coal, and decorated with evergreens, were carted to the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber. The bells of the parish church were rung in celebration of the event. Verily, this is the first instance of "coals" being carried to "Newcastle."

The lead mining interest in Derbyshire continues to make satisfactory progress. The Eyan Mine is still very poor, and there is but little metal being got. The New Midland Mine, at Ashover, is at a dead lock, and a dispute prevails amongst the shareholders whether the mine shall be continued to be worked or not. The Mill Town Mine is improved, though there is not so much ore being got as of late. The Mill Dam Mine is doing well, and the miners in that locality are in high spirits at the success which is attending their exertions. The North Derbyshire have met with an accident at the new pump, which has temporarily delayed the pumping operations. The progress of the other Derbyshire lead mines may be considered as extremely satisfactory.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

FEB. 3.—There is an increased firmness in the Iron and Coal Trades; several good orders for home and foreign consumption having been received. Stocks having been reduced to the lowest point, buyers can no longer defer making purchases, and hence the impetus to which we have referred. Railway iron continues to be in steady demand, and French commissions are now in hand at several works. In the Aberdare Valley affairs are also improving, and signs of activity appear. Steam coal sells freely, and in consequence of the recent trials demonstrating the superiority of the South Wales descriptions, an unusually large demand has been experienced. Cardiff docks are now full of vessels, and many captains are unable to find places for their ships. Most of them will load with coal, the destination of many being the French or Mediterranean ports. Household coal is also in fair enquiry, although the prices are not very satisfactory to sellers. On the whole, however, a good substantial business is being done in the district.

We ought, however, to make Newport an exception to the latter remark. From various causes the trade of that port is rapidly diminishing, the usual traders having gone to Cardiff or Bristol. The high dock dues, charges for rent, &c., is one reason for this; and another is the unenterprising spirit displayed by most of the Newport coal owners. It is to be hoped something will be done to remedy the evil in time, otherwise the port will obtain a bad name, which it may take years to remove. Captains go away prejudiced against it, and warn others against trading there. A large quantity of iron and coal, which, in the natural course of things, would have been shipped at Newport, has been sent to Cardiff and Bristol, and even the timber merchants go elsewhere. This is a serious state of matters for those who have capital or property in the town, and the subject ought to receive immediate and careful attention on the part of the authorities. Delays are never more dangerous than in cases like the present, and the Dock directors, if they have the interest of the port at heart, will at once consider the best measures to be adopted in order to produce a recovery of trade. There are at present scarcely two dozen vessels in the docks; while at Cardiff, as we have said, the greatest animation prevails. There must, therefore, obviously be some obstructive circumstances in the way of the progress of Newport, and these it is the duty of the guardians of the port to search out and remove. The charges should be reduced,

and more determination be shown generally to increase, instead of losing, the regular trade.

We are glad to notice the very healthy tone which exists in the district in regard to speculation. Fresh capital is constantly being invested, and the result is that new veins of coal have been discovered in various parts. The preliminary arrangements for getting several collieries to work are in progress, and among others the Gellygrun Mine will, in the course of a month or two, be in full operation. Sufficient is being got at present to supply the requirements of the neighbourhood; but a junction with the railway will be completed about the time indicated. Mr. Jones, the proprietor, has been very persevering in his efforts, and at last he has been successful where others failed. The vein found cannot fail to prove profitable, the engineers having reported most favourably of it. It is of good thickness and of excellent quality. Several other very good speculations have been made within the last few months, but the field continues, as it must do for many years, comparatively untouched.

Mining in the Forest of Dean is also being energetically carried on, and railway communication is all capitalists want to induce them to sink fresh pits. We alluded last week to a scheme for supplying this desideratum; but we hear very little said respecting it in those circles where one might have expected it would be taken up most enthusiastically. Perhaps the present time is not a very suitable one for new railway projects, but the day must come when a railway will be carried through the Forest. The large population would assist in making the line profitable, but its chief dependence would, of course, be on the mineral traffic. This would, unquestionably, be very extensive, the ore found being in great requisition. The ironmasters of Monmouthshire and South Wales would be very glad to use it in large quantities, if it were readily and cheaply procurable.

The events of the week have been trivial and few; one or two slight accidents have been reported, but nothing of an important nature.

A U S T R A L I A.

We are indebted to the energy of our contemporary, the *Times*, for extracts from some Australian papers which that journal received, exclusively on Thursday, in anticipation of the delivery of the letters, *via* Marcellis, in London this morning. They are from the *Melbourne Argus* of Dec. 17, and the *Sydney Morning Herald* of Dec. 10. From South Australia, Tasmania, &c., there are no accounts given. The new Reform Bill in Victoria had not been promulgated as a law of the colony, but waited only the Governor's formal assent. By this the colony will be divided into 49 electoral districts, and the number of the Members of the Assembly is increased to 78, the averaging proportion of Members, as compared with the population, being 1 for 5700 persons. A bill had passed the Council to limit the duration of Parliament to three instead of five years; and another measure, also awaiting only the Governor's assent, disqualifies all persons in receipt of salaries under the Crown, except responsible Ministers, from holding seats in Parliament. These measures are of more than ordinary interest, occurring, as they do, just as our Parliament has assembled for the dispatch of business, and when so much discussion is going on with respect to the alterations which must inevitably be made in our own electoral laws.

The Solicitor-General of Victoria has introduced a bill to remove the difficulties which exist with respect to the rights of mining on private property under grant from the Crown, and which has led to some irritation and bad feeling.

With reference to railway matters, the only point of interest is the fact that the Chief Secretary had submitted resolutions to the Assembly, and which it approved; it was proposed to introduce a bill to authorise the Government to purchase the Geelong and Melbourne Railway. The construction of the national lines was proceeding steadily.

There was no material alteration in commercial matters. The exports of gold had been lower than at any other period of the year, except the first quarter, but the last week had shown decided improvement. The total quantity received at the Treasury on Dec. 10 was 48,850 ozs. The average of the first quarter was 41,925 ozs.; of the second, 45,290 ozs.; and of the third, 48,235 ozs. Shipments had not been heavy since previous advices, but entries had been made for large amounts to England by vessels on berth. The total quantity exported is given at 2,312,095 ozs., which is equivalent to 9,248,380z., while the quantity shipped to the same period of last year was 2,582,793 ozs., or equal to 10,301,172.

From New South Wales, there is nothing very important or interesting. Monetary and commercial matters did not present any particular change. The production of gold continued satisfactory, and there was every indication of increased supplies. The exports for the month of November amounted to 26,577 ozs., while the corresponding period of last year yielded only 14,454 ozs., being an increase of 12,123 ozs., or 84 per cent. For the 11 months of 1857 the receipts were 131,947 ozs., and for the 11 months of 1858 they were 230,690 ozs., an increase of nearly 75 per cent.

LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY JOHN ROBERT PRICE.

Among the many things apparently incomprehensible to the general public in connection with Cornish and Devon mining, not the least perplexing is the variability of share quotations by different individuals pursuing their avocation in the same market, and yet no question is capable, upon candid investigation, of an easier solution. It were idle on our part to suggest the non-existence of causes sufficient in themselves to account for a great deal of the dissatisfaction which finds expression in the correspondence of the *Mining Journal*, but what we do and are prepared to maintain is that by no possible organisation of the gentlemen comprising the mining market of London can the variations in the market prices of mining shares be entirely obviated. It must be borne in mind that this description of property differs in many material conditions from ordinary money, railway, or other joint-stock securities. The value of shares in large undertakings of a public character is governed, first, by the state of their current revenue accruing, and, secondly, by the action of the public, either as buyers or sellers. Information on the first proposition is open alike to the public and the dealers, there being no item which can be acquired by one dealer at an earlier date than by others, if they choose to exert themselves alike, which tends strongly to equalise prices; and should any one succeed in foretelling another at any time in the race for either an advance or a fall in value, the effect is but momentary, and is immediately corrected. With mine share property it is somewhat different, although to all appearance its market value depends on the same conditions as those of railway and other kindred stocks, the difference being the liability to change from good to better, or from bad to worse, in the properties which the shares represent; and in this susceptibility to rapid alteration in the character of the country, and the quality of the lodes, considered in conjunction with the outlying position of a great number of mines, and the inadequacy of rapid communication between even the most populous of the mining centres and the metropolis, lies the ground work of the whole question at issue. In order to obtain priority of information, a London mining agent will make the most strenuous exertions. Wherever an important discovery of ore is expected, a mine will be watched for weeks by rival agents, each intent on sending the earliest information to their principals; and it is by no means uncommon to find the nearest telegraph monopolised for a whole day by piles of messages relating to the business of a single mine, where a rich course of ore has been discovered. In such cases as these, any marked disparity in prices seldom has more than an ephemeral existence, but in cases where a totally unexpected course of ore has been found, a sudden falling off in the value of the lode occurred, or where any accident has befallen the machinery, entailing serious injury to the works, it is abundantly obvious that the party possessing the most perfect system of correspondence with the mining districts obtains by that means a decisive advantage over other members of their craft. For example, important intelligence has been in the hands of a London mining agent for a period of three days, and even then has been communicated by him to persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the adventure to which the information referred, the consequence being that under the circumstances he could afford to give a higher price for certain shares than any other member of the market, and was enabled to maintain that position until the intelligence became generally diffused. Managers of mines have been accused on the one hand of undue partiality in furnishing news calculated to affect the market value of their shares, and of altogether concealing the existence for time of any important changes in their mines for personal purposes on the other. Such imputations as these are, we feel assured, in a majority of instances, too freely asserted; for whilst it would be absurd to claim for the managers of mines exemption from the common frailties of humanity, yet our experience points to multitudes of instances of obliging attention received at the hands

CROWLWM LEAD MINING COMPANY,
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
In 2000 shares. Deposit, 30s. per share. On the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM."

REPORT.

Llanidloes, Dec. 27, 1858.—I have carefully surveyed Crowlwm sett, and the following is my report:—You will observe, by the plan which accompanies my report, that the sett is extensive, and I have delineated the known lodes and cross-courses which traverse the same. The lodes are parallel, and about 120 fms. south of the Bryntall lode, and are all embedded in gritstone, congenial to lead ore; in fact, almost the entire sett is of that stratum, being surrounded by high hills of clay-slate, all of which dip into this ground, and form junctions with the gritstone at a shallow depth. The Bryntall cross-course, on both sides of which excellent bunches of ore have been extracted in the western part of the mine, bisect these lodes about 60 fms. west of the eastern boundary, and I am convinced that the lodes in this sett will be found very productive contiguous to this cross-course, and in other places as well. An open cutting has been made on one of the lodes some feet in length, which is denoted on the plan. From this some excellent ore has been raised, and there is now nearly 1 ton of solid ore lying on the spot. There is also a good branch of solidore to be seen in the vein. Independent of this, I have broken some good specimens of ore from the back of the vein in other places. I feel satisfied that my anticipations of deposits of ore being found in the gritstone will be realised, for this reason—wherever I have seen a patch of gritstone in Bryntall there has not been a yard of the lode unproductive, or in any other places in this locality where the lodes are embedded in this rock. A shaft can be sunk on the open cutting I have alluded to, and the cross-course seen in a very short time, on both sides of which I fully believe good courses of ore will be met with. For the present, I would suggest that the operations should be confined to sinking a shaft on the lode near the cross-course, and driving a level west from the river on the course of the lode, which will be about 25 fms. deep when it gets under the open cutting above referred to. To work these two places the cost would probably not exceed £200 to £40 per month. Water is available at all seasons of the year for the purpose of raising, crushing, and dressing the ores, &c. In conclusion, it is my firm belief that it will prove a very valuable mining property, and I congratulate you on having obtained possession of it.

H. Rye, Esq.

P.S. The tenant says he has many times turned up large stones of solid ore, and in cutting a foundation for a building he found a great many fine stones of solid ore on the Widd vein, shown in the plan.—J. R.

Applications for the remaining shares to be addressed to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C., or to Mr. NICHOLSON, purser and secretary, 57, Old Broad-street, E.C., London; where a plan of the sett can be seen, and every information given.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACKLEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share.

The directors and officers of the company are nominated, with power to add to their number.

This company has been formed and registered for working the celebrated wad, or blacklead, and other minerals contained in the property. The graphite, or blacklead, technically called wad, is esteemed and known as the purest and most valuable ever discovered, and hence, during the period of its limited operations, the proprietors have been accustomed to open the mine for a few weeks in a year, during which period they resold the enormous sum of £238,625 9s., upon an outlay of £207,942 18s. 10d.

The proprietors having amassed such a fortune from the return of blacklead, and being advanced in years, the mine was closed for the last seven years. Since the decease of the principal proprietor, it has been granted to the present promoters upon favourable terms. A vein of copper and rich silver-lead have been discovered in the company's grant, which will add considerably to the value of the mine.

The mine is worked by adit levels driven into the mountain, no machinery being required. The lead, or wad, being found in a pure state, requires only to be cleaned from the outer surface, and has been sold at £2500 to £4500 per ton; the second class being used in the formation of crucibles for chemical purposes, machinery, &c., and, as expressed in an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George II., especially for the security of this particular mine (Borrowdale). "It is found, by experience, to be necessary in the casting of bomb-shells, shot, and cannon balls."

Inspection of the mine is invited, and parties can satisfy themselves as to the proper state and condition of the mine, and the prospect of advantage to be received from it.

Several of the directors and promoters have lately visited the mine, and from personal inspection are satisfied that Captain Dixon's opinion and views are based upon a good foundation. Their interview with the pencil manufacturers at Keswick was also very satisfactory.

Application for the shares to be made to the directors, or Messrs. FULLER and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London, accompanied by the deposit of 10s. per share, and in no case will the holders of shares be liable beyond the amount of their respective holdings. It is anticipated that no call beyond the deposit will ever be required.

ROLAND MINING COMPANY, DERBYSHIRE.
1000 shares, at £1 each.

Deposit, 2s. 6d. per share. Paid on application.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. E. B. PALMER, Stock Exchange, Chester-field, from whom all further information may be obtained.

SOUTH TRESAVEAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £10,000, in 5000 shares of £2 each.

10s. per share is to be paid on allotment, 10s. per share in three months afterwards, and the remainder as may be determined on by the directors under the Article of Association.

The Board of Directors to be chosen by the shareholders at the first general meeting after the formation of the company, until which time the powers of directors are vested in the managing director.

The company have power to proceed so soon as 3500 shares are subscribed for.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—R. H. Pike, Esq., Camborne, Cornwall.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Hancock and Sharp, Tokenhouse-yard, London.

BANKERS.—Union Bank of London.

ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Hocking and Loam, Bedruth, Cornwall.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Joseph Hodge.

BROKER.—Mr. John Robert Pike, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—1, ALDERMAN'S WALK, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company has been formed to purchase and work a highly desirable mineral property, situate in the parish of Perranarworthal, Cornwall, held on lease for 21 years, from John F. Bassett, Esq., at the royalty or dues of 1½th. It comprises that piece of land which runs from Ponsanooth Bridge towards Perran Wharf. The grant is very extensive, being 440 fms. in length, by 590 fms. in width. The stratification is precisely similar to that of the best mines in the Redruth and Illogan districts, being on the north-eastern side of the granite range, which dips or inclines northerly, and forms a junction with the kilm or clay-slate in the south-western part of the property, which is a most important feature, as at this junction most of the largest and best mines in the surrounding districts have become extremely productive.

South Tresavean lies parallel with the United and Consolidated Mines, in the parish of Gwennap, which it immediately joins, and is traversed by the same elvan courses and the whole of the cross-courses of the United Mines; whilst the lodes or veins in South Tresavean run parallel with those in the United, a property which, on a small outlay, has returned upwards of £5000 in dividends, and are directly south of and parallel to the celebrated Tresavean Mine, which, on an outlay of £32 10s. per share, returned £4663 15s. per share, or a total return, upon an expenditure of £3072, of £448,128 in dividends. Some of the lodes traversing the ground are visible at the surface, and have been worked on at shallow depths by the ancients for 200 fms. in length.

These mines have been inspected by several of the best practical miners of the district, whose reports are appended to the printed prospectus, which, with plans of the mines, may be had on application at the office of the company.

Applications for shares to be addressed, in the form before, to the Managing Director, Camborne, Cornwall; the broker, Mr. J. R. Pike, 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to the Secretary, at the office of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Managing Director of the South Tresavean Mining Company (Limited), 1, Alderman's-walk, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

Please to allot me shares of £2 each in the above company, which shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, I agree to take, and to pay thereon the deposit of 10s. per share on allotment, a further call of 10s. per share three months after the date of allotment of shares in the company, and the remainder at such times and in such manner as is directed by the Articles of Association.

Date 1859
Name
Address

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL AND MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £50,000, in shares of £1 each.

Deposit per share, 2s. 6d. on application, and 2s. 6d. within one month from allotment.

DIRECTORS.—

CHAIRMAN.—JOHN GREGORY, Esq. (of the firm of Messrs. White and Co., Bankers), Haymarket, S.W.

JOHN WILLIAM WREY, Esq., 21, Albany-street, Piccadilly, and Wells, Somerset.

JOHN HAMILTON CLEMENT, Esq., C.E., F.C.S., 3, Gloucester-terrace, Kensington.

CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., 6, Lansdown-place, Brunswick-square.

EDWARD N. FOLEY, Esq., 3, Clifton-terrace, Maida-hill.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spooner, Attwod, and Co., Gracechurch-street, E.C.

Messrs. White and Co., Haymarket, S.W.

BRISTOL.—Messrs. Miles, Miles, Savile, and Co. (the Bristol Bank).

WALIS.—Messrs. Stuckey and Co.

SOLICITOR.—Henry Charles Elliott, Esq., 69, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

AUDITORS.—To be elected by the shareholders annually.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Brunton and Son, Bartholomew-lane, Bank of England, E.C.

BRISTOL.—Messrs. Spry Stock, Esq., 3, Albion Chambers (Broker to the Bristol Bank).

SECRETARY, pro tem.—Mr. Edward Doyle.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—74, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

This company will have the exclusive right to a freehold estate of 325 acres, of the estimated value of £40,000. The situation on the Mendip Hills, between Wells, Somerset, and Bristol, commands every market. Ores of manganese, silver-lead, hematite, &c., of the richest quality, with variegated and fossil marbles of great beauty, exist in large deposits over a wide extent of the property.

The shallow depths of the minerals below the surface, and the broken nature of the ground, render adits for draining, and the expensive machinery of ordinary mining, quite unnecessary.

The ores have been already satisfactorily introduced in the Welsh and other markets, and from the scale upon which the explorations have been made, the prospect of highly remunerative returns is certain and immediate. The farm lands are let to substantial tenants, and the first outlay upon the mine will be productive.

The minerals may be seen at the Royal Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, London; the Royal Institutions at Liverpool and Bristol; and the company's offices.

Details will be found in the reports and surveys contained in the prospectus, which with the form of applications for shares, may be obtained from the solicitor, brokers, and at the office of the company, where every information will be communicated.

London, Jan. 1, 1859.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR TRINCOMALEE.—

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that on Tuesday, the 13th February next, at Two o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING and delivering into store at Her Majesty's Naval Yard at Trincomalee—

THREE THOUSAND TONS OF SOUTH WALES COALS.

Fit for the service of Her Majesty's steam vessels. The conditions of the contract and a form of the tender may be seen at the said office. No tender will be received after Two o'clock on the day of treaty, and no will be noticed unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorized in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words, "Tender for coals for Trincomalee," and must be delivered at Somerset-place, accompanied by a letter signed by two responsible persons, engaging to become bound with the person tendering in the sum of £1500 for the due performance of the contract.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset-place, Jan. 28, 1859.

Board of Admiralty, Somerset House.

CONTRACTS FOR MATERIALS FOR SEAMEN'S CLOTHING.—

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that on Thursday, the 10th February next, at Half-past One o'clock, they will be READY TO TREAT with such persons as may be willing to CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING and DELIVERING into Her Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford, the undermentioned articles, viz.:

WHITED BROWN LINEN THREAD 1,400 lbs.

WHITE DUTCH LINEN TAPE (½ in.) 15,000 pieces of 18 yards each.

WHITE DUTCH LINEN TAPE (narrow) 45,000 pieces of 8½ yards each.

SEWING COTTON (fine) 250 lbs.

WHITE METAL BUTTONS (4-hole) 6,000 gross.

HORN BUTTONS 1,700 gross.

BLUE-WORSTED TAPE (indigo dyed) 6,000 pieces of 20 yards each.

One-half of each to be delivered in two months, and the remainder in two months afterwards, or earlier if preferred by the party tendering.

Their lordships reserve to themselves the power, when the tenders are opened, of contracting either for the whole or such part thereof only as they may deem fit, or for a greater quantity, or of not contracting for any.

No tender will be received unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose, and which may be obtained on application at the said office, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

Tenders will be admitted for any portion of the above quantities.

Samples of the articles may be seen at the said office between the hours of Ten and Two only, and also at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

The conditions of the revised contracts, to which particular attention is called, may be seen at the said office, and at the Victualling Yards at Gosport and Plymouth.

No tender will be received after Half-past One o'clock on the day of treaty, and it will not be required that the party tendering, or an agent on his behalf, should attend at the office on the day of contract, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and his proposed sureties in writing.

Every tender must be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and bear in the left-hand corner the words "Tender for" for the Admiralty, and "must also be delivered at Somerset House."

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling, Somerset House, Jan. 25, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, THE FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they will be READY, on or before Tuesday, the 15th instant, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY IRONMONGERY; and that the conditions of the said contract shall be had on application at the secretariat office, where the proposals are to be left any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the said 15th day of February inst., after which hour no tender will be received.

J. COSMO MELVILLE.

February 1, 1859.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the secretary, and marked "Tender for Iron Rails," must be delivered not later than Thursday, the 17th inst.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CLEGHORN.

York, February 1, 1859.

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

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J. CLEGHORN.

York, February 1, 1859.

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THE MINING JOURNAL.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.— The following COURSES of LECTURES are about to be COMMENCED:—
MINERALOGY.—Forty Lectures on Mineralogy, by WASHINGTON W. SMITH, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Three P.M., commencing 14th February. Fee for the course, £2.
GEOLOGY.—Thirty Lectures on Geology, by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, at Two P.M., commencing on the 14th February. Fee, £1 10s.

NATURAL HISTORY.—Fifty Lectures on Natural History, by Prof. HUXLEY, F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Ten A.M., commencing 16th February. Fee, £2.

APPLIED MECHANICS.—Thirty-six Lectures on Applied Mechanics, by Professor WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Twelve o'clock, commencing 16th February. Fee, 30s. TRENTHAM REEKS, Registrar.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
Prof. J. MORRIS, F.G.S., will COMMENCE his COURSE on the above subjects on TUESDAY, February 1, at a quarter past Four, P.M. The lectures will be continued on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at the same hour. During the course field excursions will be given. Payment, including college fee, £2 2s.

THOMAS L. DONALDSON, M.J.B.A., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

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JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

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NEW PATENT ACT, 1859.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated

Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY TO ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

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[DUPEE, BECK, and SAYLES refer to the Editor of the Mining Journal.]

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10000 Bampfylde (copper), Devon.	0 12 6 ..	4 ..	0 7 5/8 ..	0 7 5/8 ..	0 7 5/8 ..	May, 1858	
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock [L.]	2 6 8 ..	7 1/2 ..	7 1/2 ..	10 8 0 ..	0 3 0—Dec.	1858	
240 Boscan (tin), St. Just.	20 10 0 ..	60 ..	23 0 0 ..	1 0 0—Nov.	1858		
200 Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just*.	91 0 0 ..	205 ..	420 15 0 ..	2 10 0—Dec.	1858		
1000 Cara Bros (copper, tin), Illogan.	15 0 0 ..	70 ..	245 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Dec.	1858		
300 Cefn Cwm Brynco (lead), Cardiganshire.	33 0 0 ..	37 ..	5 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Mar.	1858		
12000 Copper Miners of England.	25 0 0 ..	25 ..	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yearly.			
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1055 Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer.	8 0 0 ..	30 ..	29 50 ..	2 9 0 ..	0 5—Jan.	1859	
867 Cwm Efin (lead), Cardiganshire.	7 10 0 ..	14 ..	15 13 4 ..	1 0 0—Aug.	1858		
128 Cwmystrifi (lead), Cardiganshire*.	60 0 0 ..	200 ..	145 0 0 ..	5 0 0—Jan.	1859		
4076 Devon and Cornwall (copper).	4 6 2 ..	45 ..	10 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Feb.	1859		
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358 Dolmabot (copper, tin), Camelford.	128 17 6 ..	300 ..	492 10 0 ..	0 0—Dec.	1858		
300 East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire.	32 0 0 ..	110 ..	54 0 0 ..	1 per cent.	Half-yearly.		
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan.	24 3 0 ..	175 ..	305 0 0 ..	2 10 0—Aug.	1858		
5700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow.	4 14 0 ..	8 ..	3 15 0 ..	0 2 6—April.	1858		
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1024 Haredabol (lead), near Liskeard.	8 10 0 ..	91/2 ..	5 0 0 ..	1 0 0—Mar.	1858		
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400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*.	18 15 0 ..	300 ..	317 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Dec.	1858		
5000 Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset.	3 15 0 ..	14 ..	1 13 6 ..	0 6 0—May.	1858		
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290 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne.	100 0 0 ..	420 ..	410 420 ..	25 0 0—Nov.	1858		
5000 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	— ..	— ..	2 1 7 0 ..	7 0—Sept.	1858		
560 Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2 ..	70 ..	71 73 ..	79 4 6 ..	3 0—Sept.	1858	
2500 Rhoswydol and Bachdeiddon (lead).	11 5 0 ..	17 ..	0 16 0 ..	0 3 0—July.	1858		
15000 Ruarden Colliery Company, Limited.	0 5 0 ..	— ..	0 1 10 3 ..	0 1 0—Aug.	1858		
256 South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10 0 ..	420 ..	420 425 ..	856 0 0 10 ..	0 0—Jan.	1859	
512 South Garris.	26 0 0 ..	55 ..	2 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Nov.	1858		
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0 ..	77 1/2 ..	81 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Jan.	1859		
456 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9 ..	230 ..	315 5 0 ..	0 5 0—Jan.	1859		
476 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	18 0 0 ..	66 ..	920 0 0 ..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858		
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	— ..	— ..	1 7 0 0 ..	7 0—Sept.	1858		
560 Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2 ..	70 ..	71 73 ..	79 4 6 ..	3 0—Sept.	1858	
2500 Rhoswydol and Bachdeiddon (lead).	11 5 0 ..	17 ..	0 16 0 ..	0 3 0—July.	1858		
15000 Ruarden Colliery Company, Limited.	0 5 0 ..	— ..	0 1 10 3 ..	0 1 0—Aug.	1858		
256 South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10 0 ..	420 ..	420 425 ..	856 0 0 10 ..	0 0—Jan.	1859	
512 South Garris.	26 0 0 ..	55 ..	2 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Nov.	1858		
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456 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9 ..	230 ..	315 5 0 ..	0 5 0—Jan.	1859		
476 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	18 0 0 ..	66 ..	920 0 0 ..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858		
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	— ..	— ..	1 7 0 0 ..	7 0—Sept.	1858		
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512 South Garris.	26 0 0 ..	55 ..	2 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Nov.	1858		
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0 ..	77 1/2 ..	81 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Jan.	1859		
456 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9 ..	230 ..	315 5 0 ..	0 5 0—Jan.	1859		
476 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	18 0 0 ..	66 ..	920 0 0 ..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858		
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	— ..	— ..	1 7 0 0 ..	7 0—Sept.	1858		
560 Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2 ..	70 ..	71 73 ..	79 4 6 ..	3 0—Sept.	1858	
2500 Rhoswydol and Bachdeiddon (lead).	11 5 0 ..	17 ..	0 16 0 ..	0 3 0—July.	1858		
15000 Ruarden Colliery Company, Limited.	0 5 0 ..	— ..	0 1 10 3 ..	0 1 0—Aug.	1858		
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512 South Garris.	26 0 0 ..	55 ..	2 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Nov.	1858		
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0 ..	77 1/2 ..	81 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Jan.	1859		
456 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9 ..	230 ..	315 5 0 ..	0 5 0—Jan.	1859		
476 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	18 0 0 ..	66 ..	920 0 0 ..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858		
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	— ..	— ..	1 7 0 0 ..	7 0—Sept.	1858		
560 Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2 ..	70 ..	71 73 ..	79 4 6 ..	3 0—Sept.	1858	
2500 Rhoswydol and Bachdeiddon (lead).	11 5 0 ..	17 ..	0 16 0 ..	0 3 0—July.	1858		
15000 Ruarden Colliery Company, Limited.	0 5 0 ..	— ..	0 1 10 3 ..	0 1 0—Aug.	1858		
256 South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10 0 ..	420 ..	420 425 ..	856 0 0 10 ..	0 0—Jan.	1859	
512 South Garris.	26 0 0 ..	55 ..	2 0 0 ..	2 0 0—Nov.	1858		
512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0 ..	77 1/2 ..	81 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Jan.	1859		
456 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9 ..	230 ..	315 5 0 ..	0 5 0—Jan.	1859		
476 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives.	18 0 0 ..	66 ..	920 0 0 ..	2 10 0—Nov.	1858		
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preference).	— ..	— ..	1 7 0 0 ..	7 0—Sept.	1858		
560 Providence (tin), Uly Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2 ..	70 ..	71 73 ..	79 4 6 ..	3 0—Sept.	1858	
2500 Rhoswydol and Bachdeiddon (lead).	11 5 0 ..	17 ..	0 16 0 ..	0 3 0—July.	1858		
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512 South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall.	8 0 0 ..	77 1/2 ..	81 10 0 ..	2 0 0—Jan.	1859		
456 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9 ..	230 ..	315 5 0 ..	0 5 0—Jan.	1859		
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